The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,505—NEW SERIES BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th Nov.
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th ,,
L. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	24th ,,
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	8th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	22nd ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	19th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adams	26th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	2nd Feby.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,650
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th Nov.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday..........1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday..........15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 115	do.	.. 130
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sasson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ½ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
				1883
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sasson House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE BRITISH SHIP OWNERS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THEIR magnificent Atlantic going steamer the BRITISH KING, 3,700 tons Register, built of steel by the Celebrated Builders of the White Star Line, will sail hence to Liverpool about the end of November.

Her State Rooms are large, and are reserved for only two passengers in each.

She carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Fare Rs. 450.

She is expected to make the passage in 25 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on 12th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should [illegible] company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1882. Agents.

LEVANT AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ADOWA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods at the Prince's Dock. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1882.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
NDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH,
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

TRIPLE Concentrated, prepared from Dr. Rubini's formula ; in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE MOREHEAD MEMORIAL FUND.

FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late Dr. CHARLES MOREHEAD wishing to CO-OPERATE with the Committee, formed in Bombay, may kindly SEND their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY (credit of the abovenamed Fund), or to the Honorary Secretary, 23, Rampart Row. The form of Memorial will depend upon the amount collected, proposals being an Exhibition at the University or a Tutorship at the Grant College, or an annual Oration at the Grant College Medical Society. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

J. C. LISBOA, G. G. M. C.
H. CARTER, M. D.
C. F. KHORY, G. G. M. C.,
Honorary Secretary.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Collection of Choice and Rare Plants in Tubs and Pots at Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Byculla, next to the Victoria Garden, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of dracænas, ferns, crotons, boganvillia, palms, &c., &c., the property of SALIAS E. SASSOON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at 75, Gowalia Tank-road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. F. PEARSON, Esq., and G. W. FOWLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be en view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p. m. on the same day

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow-street, a large quantity of hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich tea and dessert sets, plated ware, writing desks, date boxes, and tea caddies, and sundry samples of glassware, &c., &c. The full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th November, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.... MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT
AND
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THIS CENTURY,
PROOF
PROOF
PROOF
PROOF
PROOF
PROOF
OR
A CELEBRATED CASE.

IN PREPARATION,
LES CLOCHE DE CORNEVILLE,
OTHELLO,
AND
DIPLOMACY.

For the convenience of those who wish to secure tickets during the day the Box Office will be open at the GAIETY THEATRE from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. daily.

Reservation of seats and subscription tickets at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOW READY.
XMAS CARDS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
THE
LARGEST AND CHOICEST SELECTION,
AT
COOPER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Descriptive Price List will be shortly ready. Orders now registered.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
MORENAS & CO.
(ICE CONFECTIONERY.)

THE only place where good Ices are now prepared. Two Kinds of Ice-Cream and one Water-Ice every day. Orders executed from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
Wholesale and Retail.
COMFITS AND PASTRY
Of the best quality,
&c. &c. &c.
15, Meadow Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF GODRA EXTENSION.

THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE across the MHYE has been RESTORED, and Passenger and Goods traffic are being booked between all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th November, 1882.

SWISS MILK WITHOUT SUGAR.
FIRST SWISS ALPINE MILK EXPORTING COMPANY.

ROMANSHORN (Switzerland) Condensed Swiss Alpine Milk, guaranteed free from Sugar or any other foreign substance.

In bottles, Rs. 7 per dozen.
In tins, ,, 6 ,,

WARDEN & CO.,
35, Meadow-street, Fort. Bombay Agents.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER (BREMEN).

WE have received a FRESH SHIPMENT in excellent condition.

Price Rs. 3-12 per dozen.
Pints in cases of 6 dozen each.

35, Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & CO.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Five (5), equivalent of Ten Shillings per share, at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation for the half-year ended 30th June, 1882, will be paid at this Office to the shareholders in India on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to MONDAY, the 13th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
E. S. REID,
Agent.
Bombay, 6th November, 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE.
PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY IN STETTIN.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

CAPITAL ....Rs. 45,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 4,50,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, are now PREPARED to ISSUE POLICIES on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of DRAINS and the SUPPLY of PUMPS and ENGINES for this Municipality. Conditions of contract, bills of quantities, specification and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders must be forwarded in sealed covers, marked "Tenders for Drainage Works" and addressed "Municipal Secretary, Sukkur."

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. of the 23rd November next.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

SCOTT McKENZIE, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission.
Sukkur, 30th October, 1882.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR GENERAL AND SMALL STORES AND OILS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive up to noon of the 1st December, 1882, tenders addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for the SUPPLY of the GENERAL and SMALL STORES and OILS required by this Railway during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1883.

Particulars of the required supplies, forms of tenders, and conditions of contract can be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1, on application to the following Officers :—

The Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

The Depot Storekeepers, Agra, Sabarmatee and Khandwa, at whose offices samples of the articles can be seen.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender. Stores are to be delivered at Agra Cantonment, Khandwa and Sabarmati Depots free of all charges and subject to approval as per conditions of Form of Tender.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole as any part of the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Major, R.E.,
Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

NOTICE.

THIS REFERS to THREE CHEQUES given by us by mistake, on 26th October, one to Reuter's for Rs. 50, one to Khimjee Jeewa, Iron Merchant, for Rs. 391-6-4, and one upon ourselves for Rs. 50, the above cheques were all drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, who we have had an account with for the last 6 years and which was only withdrawn by us on 14th September last, and transferred to the Agra Bank. By some means, the Chartered Bank Cheque-book got into the hands of Mr. Scott, and he wrote out the three cheques, in succession, never thinking but it was the Agra Bank Cheque-book. This may be easily accounted for by the fact that Mr. Scott had been in the habit of writing cheques for the last 6 years on the Chartered Bank coupled with OVER WORK ; and SUFFERING at the same time from a very severe sunstroke. However, the cheques were soon returned accompanied by a slip from the Chartered Bank, "no account here." Substitute cheques were given THERE and THERE on the Agra Bank, with letters of regret for the mistake to Reuter's, Khimjee Jeewa and the Chartered Bank. Reuter's were exceedingly good over the matter ; they sent down their man to inquire how the mistake had occurred, which was explained at once. Mr. Khimjee Jeewa took another view of the matter and wrote rather a sharp letter, that is one reason why we give publication to the whole case ourselves, as it caused several inquiries to be made at our office whether it was true or not we replied perfectly true with explanation. More inqueries came even after the letter of explanation had been tendered to Khimjee Jeewa, when it became rather monotonous to answer all. Therefore there were some person or persons anxious to circulate and magnify the mistake. In publishing this we do it for the express purpose of removing any doubt in the matter—that it was NOT A WILFUL ACT. We should be extremely sorry to think that some of our very oldest freinds and clients and PUBLIC generally should think we would be guilty of such an act ; the mistake is of great importance to us as it could be used in many ways against us in evidence, and otherwise if we did not take steps to explain the truth. First, we gave a cheque upon ourselves had it not been an error, it is unlikely we would have sent our own cheque to be returned here ; secondly, substitute cheques given instanter to Reuter's and Khimjee Jeewa on the Agra Bank is conclusive evidence that we did have an account with the Agra Bank and the cheques were paid instantly. This ought in itself to be conclusive.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.,
6, Rampart Row.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A.," Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good servicable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	,, the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (,, ,)	,, ,,	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	,, ... Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

			Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen		Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	,,	,,	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	,,	,,	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	,,	,,	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	,,	,,	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	,,	,,	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	,,	,,	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	,,	Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	,,	,,	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	,,	,,	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	,,	,,	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	,,	,,	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	,,	,,	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	,,	,,	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	,,	,,	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	,,	,,	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	,,	,,	8 8	10 0
Sugar Silfters	,,	,,	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	,,	Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	,,	,,	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,
Comprehending

12 Table Forks
12 Dessert Forks
12 Table Spoons
12 Dessert Spoons
12 Tea Spoons
6 Egg Spoons
6 Salt Spoons
2 Mustard Spoons
2 Gravy Spoons
1 Marrow Spoon
1 Chatni Spoon
1 Caddy Spoon
1 Sugar Spoon
1 Sugar Sifter
1 Pair Sugar Tongs
2 Pairs Ice Claws
2 Butter Knives
2 Pickle Forks
2 Sauce Ladles
2 Soup Ladles
1 Pair Fish Helpers
2 Pairs Knife Rests

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

DAY OR LOUNGE SUITS.

A fine assortment of Tropical Angolas, Cashmeres, and Soft Shetland Home-spuns, in a large Variety of Colours.

SAC COAT & TROUSERS,
Rs. 30, 36, 40 and 48.
CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST OPENED,

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH FEATHERS,
NEW LYONS SILKS,
NEW BLACK AND WHITE DAMASSE,
NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.

THE QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SAMPLES UPON APPLICATION.

PRICES THE SAME AT BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, AND RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

GREAT NEW REMEDIES ! !

CHAPOTEAUT'S PREPARATIONS OF PEPTONE.

EVERY one is aware now-a-days that when aliments are introduced into the stomach, passing thence into the intestines, they undergo there a transformation by becoming completely soluble. This transformation is effected under the peculiar influence of one agent, the Pepsine, formed by stomach. The name PEPTONE is given to the production of the action of that digestive ferment on alimentary matters.

When Pepsine has acted in the stomach upon meat, for instance, it has reduced it to a state of complete dissolution in the water and other liquids of the economy. It is only then that the passage of the aliments into the blood is possible; and that consequently nutrition can be effected, for without previous digestion there can be no nutrition.

Different authors, Mialhe, Lehman, Corvisart, Kuhde, and recently, Dr. Henninger, have proved that *Peptones* produced apart from the organism, *i. e.*, in the laboratory and with digestive ferments, are identical with those produced in the organs. Dr. Henninger has, furthermore, shown by analysis that these Peptones, whether made with meat, fish, or egg, had the composition of alimentary matter. Hitherto, however, owing to the difficulty of manipulating this class of productions upon a large scale, it has been impossible to turn these scientific data to practical account.

A Parisian Chemist, M. Chapoteaut, a pupil of the celebrated chemists, Pelouse and Thenard, of the *Institut de France*, and consequently accustomed to the most delicate chemical manipulations, has solved the problem of the production of beef Peptone on a large scale.

To facilitate its adoption he offers it under the following forms, namely :—PEPTONE POWDER ; PEPTONE WINE ; CONSERVE of PEPTONE.

THESE PREPARATIONS are, as a matter of fact, *aliments*. Their use is consequently not restricted to any special complaint. They may be utilised in all cases in which the ordinary functions of nutrition are suspended. They are INVALUABLE to convalescents, to the dyspeptic, and to those whose blood is poor, and they may be advantageously employed as an adjuvant to the ALIMENTATION of children and of the aged.

As Peptone passes at once into the circulation, coagulating neither in the stomach nor in the intestines, it does not require to be digested. It is in this respect superior to cow's milk which does coagulate in the stomach and require digesting in the intestinal tube.

AGENTS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND
TO BE HAD AT ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
GRIMAULT & CO.,
Rue Vivienne, Paris.

TEMPLE BAR RESTAURANT.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the public that he has secured the services of a company of talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock precisely. The following is the programme for

TO-NIGHT.

1. MARCH	Hocher Peter	Liebold.
2. OVERTURE	Diamants de la Courone	Auber.
3. POLKA	Kinder Polka	Stanka.
4. POTPOURRI	Leider	Peters.
5. WALTZ	Trinkliedier	Doorak.
6. CAVOTTE	Unser Liebling Kinder	Weiss.
7. WALTZ	El Turia Espagnole par	Granada.
8. SYMPHONY	Italia	Raf. Ricca.
9. MAZURRKA	On die Enfernte	Kaulish.
10. GALOP	Frisch heran	Strauss.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 8-30 p.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OUR SEWING-MACHINES stand pre-eminent. They are acknowledged by all to be the best in style, elegance, workmanship, material and finish. Send for Price List.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a HORSE about 14-2, quiet in harness. Address A. F. COX, Harkness Hill, Malabar Hill.

EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER WANTED. Apply at TREACHER and Co., Ld., Fort Establishment.

A BOILER, from 8 to 10-horse power, second hand, FOR SALE. Apply ORIENTAL ICE FACTORY, Baboola Tank Road.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker, (late of Aux Ville de France), Ladies' own materials made in the latest fashion. 8, Meadow-street.

CRYSTALIZED APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Greengages, Plums, Pineapples, Angelica, Strawberries, and assorted Fruits, &c.—BOLTON & Co.

WANTED, by a European just arrived, a situation in Hotel or Bar, experienced in blending, bottling, reducing Wine and Spirits, also the making of mineral waters. Address W., this office.

B. PHILLIPS and Co.—Please send me another bottle of Your COUGH LINCTUS, it is the best I have ever used.—Bottles 8 and 14 as. each, at their Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a situation of GOVERNESS to a native lady of rank, in any part of India, by an experienced lady highly recommended. Address "M. B. M.," Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just received, per s. s. Lady Dalhousie, 7 best finished COTTAGE PIANOS specially made for India by Ascherberg. For particulars apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RECEIVED a large consignment of OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (highly recommended), at Rs. 22 per dozen. BARTON & Co., Wine Merchants, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK.—Comfortable PHÆTONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

INDIAN JEWELERY AND SHAWLS. Silver and gold work of all kinds, Rampore and Cashmere Shawls, Indian and Persian curiosities. Hurjeemul & Co., next to Soundy and Co., Bombay.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Chocolate Menier, Burnt and Sugared Almonds, Conversation Lozenges, Fancy Boxes, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the RAILWAY between HUBLI and GADAK, a distance of 36½ miles.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in Poona on or after the 6th November.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hubli and Gadak Railway" will be received not later than 30th November, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Poona, 25th October, 1882.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

GRAIN RATES.

THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for GRAIN and COMMON SEEDS now in force from Delhi, Agra, and Muthra to Bombay, which were advertised to have effect till the end of November, viz :—

From	To	Per Maund. Rs.	As.	P.
Delhi or via Delhi	Bombay	0	13	6
Agra Fort or via Agra	Bombay	0	13	0
Muttra or via Muttra	Bombay	0	13	0

will remain in force till further orders.

The terms on which grain and common seeds may be booked from other Stations can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th November, 1882.

TENDERS INVITED for TAKING on LEASE for BUILDING PURPOSES small plots of land varying in measurement from 192 square yards to 311 square yards, and situate at Breach Candy-road, and forming a portion of the property known as Gae-Peepla Wady, belonging to the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution.

The Managing Committee of The Bombay Pinjrapole Institution will be prepared at 2 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November next, at the Board room of such committee in The Bombay Pinjrapole Institution to open sealed tenders from persons desirous of taking on lease plots of land situate on the property abovementioned.

Each tender must be accompanied with a receipt annexed to it signed by the Secretary to the said Bombay Pinjrapole Institution acknowledging that the sum of Rupees Twenty-five has been paid to such Secretary by the person making such tender to an account to be called, "The Gaewady Lease Account." No cognizance will be taken of the tender of any person who shall not have delivered his tender with such receipt annexed thereto into the hands of the Secretary of the said Bombay Pinjrapole Institution on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., after which last named date and hour no tender will be received.

The Managing Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Persons desirous of tendering must tender on the printed form to be supplied by the Secretary of the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution on payment of one Rupee.

Inspection of the plan, conditions and form of Lease and any other information required can be obtained daily from the Secretary at the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

By order of the Managing Committee,
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Secretary,
Bombay Pinjrapole.
Bombay, 28th October, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received at noon in November 1882 at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES noted below and on the dates fixed against each, FOR CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may ttend :—

Bombay	Champagne, Gin, Lemonade, &c. under Schedule No. 26.	On 13th Nov. 1882.
Poona Ahmednagar. Belgaum	Arrowroot, Candles and Medical Comforts under schedule No. 27	Do. do.
Ahmedabad Deesa	Firewood and Charcoal under Schedule No. 28	On 15th Nov. 1882.
Mhow	Coffee under Schedule No. 29	Do. do.
Neemuch	Straw rice or Paddy under Schedule No. 32	Do. do.
Nassirabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Butter, Milk, Chickens and Eggs under Schedule No. 37	On 20th Nov. 1882.
Bombay	Hired Buggies, &c., and Hamallage, under Schedule No. 36.	Do. do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz, 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further Security deposit on acceptance of the tender must be furnished in Cash of Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, October 19, 1882.

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 3rd Nov., 1882.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT THE P. W. STORES, MADRAS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS consisting of Theodolites, Dumpy and Y Levels, Circumferenters, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Aneroids, &c., lately in use by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

Applications to be made in person or by Agent, at the P. W. Stores, to the undersigned.

W. L. C. BADDELEY, Lieut. R.E.,
Genl. Supdt. P. W. Stores.
Madras, 13th October, 1882.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., belonging to the well-known dealer, Shaik Jusum Bin Feed. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

PARTNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from England, but previously acquainted with India, as also with China, Japan, Ceylon, North and South America, and the London markets, is desirous of obtaining some position of Responsibility and Trust, either in Bombay or the Mofussil, where his varied knowledge and financial ability would rapidly conduce to the profitable augmentation of business. The advertiser would take sole charge of any concern, the Proprietor of which is desirous of returning to Europe. References given and required.

Address confidentially "H. M. B.," care of this Journal.

NOTICE.
RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING THE R. S. RY., H. S. RY., & S. N. S. RY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS, at his Office, Ajmere, up to 1st December, 1882, for LOADING and UNLOADING of STORES at the several Depots on the Line for a period of twelve months commencing 1st January, 1883.

Forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 on application to the following Officers, viz. :—

The Chief Storekeeper, R. M. R., Ajmere.
The Sub-Storekeeper, Khandwa.
The Sub-Storekeeper, Sabermati, and
The Sub-Storekeeper, Agra Magazine.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOMAN,
Chief Storekeeper, R. M. R.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

SOCKS for TROOPS, European and native, strong and comfortable. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.
London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE following MACHINERY are for SALE at the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's Mills, THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILL, at Tardeo, and the DINSHAW PETIT MILL, at Parel. They can be seen at work up to 15th November next.

AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.

TWO PAIRS of SELF-ACTING MULES on Smith's Patent principle made by P. and J. Macgregor of Manchestor, each of 600 spindles and 1¼ in. in gauge, one end to a boss, self weighted back and middle rollers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR SLUBBING FRAMES of 48 spindles each, 10" by 6¼" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR INTERMEDIATE FRAMES of 80 spindles, each 1" by 5" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

TREE SINGLE BEATER LAP MACHINES, 48 cards, made by John Tatham on Lord's patterns, Patent feeders, complete, and now at work.

THREE DOUBLE BEATER SCUTCHERS for 48 cards, one Machine with Lord's Patent piano feeders and two Machines with Lord's feeder, complete, and now at work.

AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.

SIXTY-SIX POWER LOOMS, under pick, 32 reed space by Smith Brothers, with chains complete, and now at work.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."
SMELLS VANISH.
CURES
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF
SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS,
MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 63, MODY BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

TO BE HAD:
BOMBAY :—TREACHER & CO ; KEMP & CO. ; B. PHILLIPS & CO. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; BOLTON & CO. ; M. RENNARD ; JAMES PEARSE ; BARTON & CO. ; W. J. ESSAI ; D. FERNANDES & CO. ; B. S. MADON & CO. ; B. K. NANDODKAR, and H. F. OOTTUNWALLA.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS over 500 kinds to select from ; folding florals, single cards, fringed folding ; subjects taking in figures, butterflies, mechanical, leather worked, Ivorites, Velvet, Plus, &c., all of an attractive kind and ever offered before. Prices, each from annas 4 to Rs. 3. Early inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

1883.
LETTS'S DIARIES
of
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
at our
USUAL LOW PRICES,
also
A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF
OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

THE closing telegrams from London of Saturday show no quotable movements, but private messages, we hear, are still most desponding in tone as regards the various produce markets.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 2,72,312
Public Deposits at Branches	Inc.	,, 1,05,618
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 11,18,330
Govt. and other authorized Securities..	Inc.	,, 70,231
Loans	Inc.	,, 9,68,452
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,, 3,01,510
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,, 1,68,317
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,, 87,731

As regards the strength of the position, the Bank is practically where it was a week ago, the increase in loans being doubtless in connection with the new loan. In any case there is nothing in the return to affect the money market outside, and we still anticipate low rates of discount for another two months.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again ruled very steady, with a partial advance of 1-32d. in Bank paper. Sellers are still more willing to operate than buyers, but few private bills are offering, and indeed there is every symptom that the rise is not regarded as by any means permanent. We quote at the close for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	..	1s. 7 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	..	1s. 8 3-32 to ⅛d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,,	..	2·11½	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in active request, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 100⅛. At this level a fair extent of business has been done, and at the moment a further advance seems not unlikely. Fours-and-a-half are nominally at Rs. 107½, but in this denomination there is now very little doing.

THE SHARE MARKET has ruled very quiet today, and only a limited business has been done. In Bank of Bombay a further advance of ½ per cent. has been established at Rs. 778½. Press Companies are quiet and in some cases Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady and in a few cases Rs. 5 higher.

IN COTTON a strong disposition to sell has been evinced, but in ready Cotton no business worth speaking of has been done. In New Crop for future delivery, however, some 2,000 bales have been done during the day, at Rs. 185 to Rs. 184 for Good and Rs. 179 to Rs. 178 for F. G. F. Oomra for February, and Rs. 148 for Good Bengal for December. At Rs. 214 for March delivery Broach has found no buyers, and at the moment it is quite evident that the market is practically demoralised. Any turn in upward direction at home would no doubt cause a withdrawal of sellers, but meantime the position is all sellers, and no buyers, of almost every description of cotton.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unaltered as regards rupee prices.

FREIGHTS are still weak, with considerable pressure to place tonnage. For Liverpool the ready rate is 17s. 6d. for weight and 18s. 9d. for measurement. The Norfolk (s. s.) is fixed, for Genoa 2,000 tons at 22s. 6d. and 1,000 tons for Gibraltar at 20s. ; the Hartfield or Hartlepool for Marseilles at 20s. ; the Knight of the Bath, U. K. or Continent, December loading, at 25s., with concessions ; and the Cascapadin for Liverpool, April loading, at 31s. 3d. At this pace the spare tonnage here will soon be absorbed, but it is evident that it is only at the low freights now current that business will be practicable. At any rise in rates charterers at once hold aloof, and at the moment everything seems in favour of low rates throughout the coming season.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet at the moment. The approach of the Dewali renders dealers very indifferent buyers, and at the same time Manchester reports are not conducive to activity.

COALS are very firm, and for near deliveries there are now no sellers. Stocks on the bunder are running down to a very low level, and whatever values may be in the new year, it is now very evident that consumers who have held aloof from buying in the interval will have to pay very full rates. At the moment we quote Cardiff at Rs. 17½ [illegible]

[illegible]					1,175
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	[illegible]	4.0
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs 170	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 15	557½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	88xd
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,192½
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,315
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	250 p.s.	2,550
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	510
Mofussil Co	3,125	[illegible]	40	R. 30	40½
New Indian Press	2,400	12	12	Rs. 3	22½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	50	00	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 8	1,350
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	2	50
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		6	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	135
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½ p.s	540xd
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	765
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	45
Bombay United	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	420
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	665
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	875
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	515
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	755
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	55
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,155
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	185
Jafer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	69
Jewraz Bhaiboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	955
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	124
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	15 p.s.	2,345
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	845
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1,345
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,305
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	915
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	700
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	365
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	955
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	595 xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	770
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-11-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	Rs. 9	2
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		2
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	8
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	535
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	135 120
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,775
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	510
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	[illegible]
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000			..	2½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	10	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	500	9	05
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	100	..	155
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	50	5 p.ct	[illegible]
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	25	20	10 p.ct	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10 p.	10xd
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	1	6		3
Do.	1,000B	10	100		6
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	116
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 8	950
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	1	150
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	70,000		20		

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 4th November, as compared with the statement of 27th October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 27. Rs.	Nov. 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,53,846	40,26,158
Do. do. at Branches	18,81,084	19,86,702
Other Deposits	2,48,80,089	2,59,98,419
Post Bills	31,317	14,357
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,80,848	4,46,310
	4,34,02,754	4,48,46,956
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	40,46,720	41,16,954
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,84,376	12,04,476
Loans, on Security of do.	15,84,083	25,52,535
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,938	2,357
Bills Discounted	1,15,73,260	1,18,77,770
Stamps	2,806	2,767
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,52,227		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,35,000	3,17,227	3,17,227
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents	13,81,769	15,50,086
Cash and Currency Notes	2,33,10,515	2,32,22,784
	4,34,02,754	4,48,46,956

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with 79 deck passengers.

The barque Royal Irish, 284 tons, Captain C. Hagelstein, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE steamer Sherborne, 1,054 tons, Captain T. B. Page, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Mauritius (20th Oct.), brought a cargo of 24,301 bags sugar, and 67 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain C. F. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Delagoa Bay (2nd Oct.), via Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Gomes and child, Mr. D. King, Mr. W. H. Carmichael, Mrs. Hushagen and child, Mrs. Belladnada and nephew, Mr. J. Roluf, Mr. N. Solomon, and 109 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Lindner, Mr. Wartenby, Captain Gabler, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Jehanger, Lady Ausanoa, Hussein Mea, Apothe. Labo, Mrs. Esperance, 24 European rank and file, 2 women, 5 children, and 408 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, 1,775 tons, Captain H. Weighell, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from China, &c., with China mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney.—Kedar Sing and servant. From Melbourne.—Surg. Major F. Jones. From Melbourne to Triest.—Mr. Godfrey and Mr. W. R. Martin. From Colombo.—Mr. Wiseman, Mr. R. M. Cutterjee and two friends, Mr. S. B. Mookerjee, Mr. Shall, Col. H. S. Olcott, Mr. J. Pereira, Mr. Ray, Mr. M. Gale, Mr R. S. Astley, four Natives and five lascars.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
4	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	Shanghai, Oct. 12.
5	Mecca (s)	Baker	Delagoa Bay, Oct. 2.
	H. M. S. Euryalus.	Hastings	Aden, Oct. 29.
	Abyssinia	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Nov. 3.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Sutlej (s)	Johnston	China.
	Adria (s)	Raffin	Mauritius.

The barque Royal Irish, Hagelstein, to Zanzibar, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lady Dalhousie, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Abyssinia, to London, &c.
Steamer Bokhara, to London, &c.
Steamer Chittagong, to Zanzibar, Natal, &c.
Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
2	Clan Macleod (s)	Campbell	Bombay, Oct. 24.
	Routenburn	Youngs	Melbourne, Sept. 7.
	J. B. Worcester	Aberdeen	Batavia, Oct. 3.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly (s)—26 bales brown papers, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 10 cases umbrellas, Jooma Sailay Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej (s)—5 cases soap, 3 cases haberdashery, 7 cases provisions, 4 cases toys, 13 cases hams-bacon and cheese, Belton and Co ; 10 cases cochineal, Kooberdas Khoosaldas ; 8 cases cochineal, Ootumchund Macunchund ; 200 boxes candles, Edulljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla ; 500 barrels cement, Ewart Latham and Co ; 20 packages provisions and 2 cases soap, W. J. Essai ; 25 cases copper braziers, Benn Ashley and Co ; 6 cases aniline dye, Rehimtoola Noordin ; 23 packages papers, Abdoolally Meya Saheb Surufally ; 6 cases umbrellas, Ebram Hajee Ahmed ; 100 boxes candles, Kalidas Roychund ; 11 cases machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 2 cases biscuits and 7 cases cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—5 cases toys, Aderjee Dorabjee ; 6 cases table salt and 70 cases oilman's stores, Cowasjee Nowrojee Patell ; 0 cases empty fruit bottles, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons ; 10 bales sarsaparilla roots, Cuma Ramjee.

[illegible]anara (s)—125 cases matches, Tyebally Sultanally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria (s)—25 cases whiskey, Barton and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trinacria (s)—500 cases turpentine, Currimbhoy Jalalbhoy [illegible]

NOVEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] whiskey, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy. [illegible] umbrellas, Ebram Hajee Ahmed ; [illegible] Buttonjee Versey ; 6 cases umbrellas, Cowasjee [illegible] and Co. [illegible] iron nails, Allybhoy Rapoojee ; [illegible] Abdool hoosein Goolam Hussein ; [illegible] ware, Merally Currumsey ; 26 packages [illegible] Sultanally Abdoolally ; 15 cases [illegible] Hurjee Sajun ; 25 drums turpentine, [illegible] Abdool Hossein.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] barrels beer, Jamjetjee and Co ; [illegible] Kalachund Ruttonjee ; 4 packages [illegible] bhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 102 cases gin, [illegible] ey, Cutler Palmer and Co. [illegible] cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Marmion (s)—5 cases burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 100 cases wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Dryburgh Abbey (s)—20 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Sutlej (s)—12 cases hams, bacon, cheese and oilman-stores, Bomanjee Sorabjee ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers ; 25 cases oilmanstores, Jooma Suecoor ; hogsheads whisky, John Marshall ; 62 casks pale ale, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

Thessaly (s)—25 cases iron safes, John S. Elmore and Co. 150 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Canara (s)—33 cases sherry, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 33 cases sherry, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Geo. Skaifield (s)—25 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Glendariel (s)—52 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sutlej (s)—30 cases aniline dye, L. Naraen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ischia (s)—200 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Nanjee ; 375 cwts myrabolams, Dhurumsee Ruttonsee ; 410 cwts myrabolams, Jeewandass Madhowjee ; 10 bales cotton dropping, Hormusjee and Pestonjee ; 50 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 16 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan , 391 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithanee ; 110 bales twist waste and 10 bales cotton dropping, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 28 bales wool Gheda Bharmul ; 10 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Huttaychund ; 133 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtaychund.

FOR LONDON.

British King (s)—556 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund ; 5,000 cwts wheat Dewjee Bhanjee.

Canara (s)—117 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund ; 128½ cwts coir yarn, Nensee Gangjee ; 114 cwts sandlewood, Moolchund Nemidas ; 6½ cwts isinmaws and 13½ cwts m-o'-p shells, Dewraj Peerbhoy ; 3 cases peacock feathers, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 16 bales hides, Datardina Mowjee ; 5 bales hides, Goolam Hoossein Parpia ; 11 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Fazul ; 21½ cwts lack, Essoofbhoy Embramjee ; 1 case shawls, Sazrdin Moladina ; 200 cwts horns, Surufbhoy Jaiferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Darien (s)—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trinacria (s)—50 cwts coir yarn, F. Sanquet and Co; 120 cwts gingelly seed, Gheila Baasmul.

Corentin (s)—857 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothes.

Clan Murray (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Orian (s)—2 pots rosa oil, C. M. Misree.

FOR SUEZ.

Orian (s)—37½ cwts coffee and 6 pots rasa oil, C. M. Misree

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej (s)—12½ cwts raisins, zue Lum Ching; 8 cwts raisins and packages medicines, Tyebally Gafferbhoy; 31 chests opium, Tata and Co; 9 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 3 boxes silver dollas (Rs. 17,300), Cursetjee Sorabjee; 51 bales cotton, Turbhoodass Toolsidass; 200 cwts onions, Hassum Baban.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sultej (s)—4 chests opium, Gooiraj Gagnath ; 58 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 27½ chests opium, Guneshlali Shogagmall; 2 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 61½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium Rampertab Hurbilas; 3½ chests opium, Binodiram Balchund ; 28½ chests opium, Gunesa Vinayck ; 15 chests opium, Budridass Srikison; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 18 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 134 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ischia (s)—2,003 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 64½ cwts myrabolams, Dhurrumsey Ruttonsey ; 45 bales wool, Pragjee Tulsidas ; 90 bales cotton, Dewjee Javut ; 85 bales cotton, Versey Dewsey ; 586½ cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Nanjee ; 101 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee.

British King (s)—180 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Peraz ; 120 cwts myrabolams, L. Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion (s)—32 pots rosa oil, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR VENICE.

Orion (s)—625 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mozart (s)—500 cwts horns, 1,999½ cwts gingelly seed and 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed and 550 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trinacria (s)—39 cwts poppy seed, Ghella Bharmul ; 500 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

Clan Murray (s)—2,811½ cwts gingelly seed and 13,200 cwt wheat, Lang Muir and Co ; 1,999½ cwts gingelly seed Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria (s)—95 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Darien (s)—2 299½ cwts gingelly seed, Valkert Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—500 cwts horns, 4,000 cwts poppy seed, and 25,997 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Hermes (s)—487½ cwts poppy seed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ulurnum (s)—300 cwts linseed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Alleghany (s)—9,997½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Orion (s)—12 pots rosa oil, Abdool Lutiff ; 10 pots rosa oil, E. L. Moolchund ; 15 pots rosa oil, H. M. Ebram and A. M. Jeifer.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Olron (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Orion (s)—pots rosa oil, H. S. Misree.

Boknara (s)—91 bundles ivory, M. Hajee Adomjee ; 10 bales hides, Baboobhoy Baga ; 47 bales senna leaves, M. C. Ramjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 582 cwts coir yarn, C. Khetsee and Co ; 225 cwts coir yarn, Moojee Jaitha and Co ; 54 cwts colombo roots and 2 cases moyeteed, Ahymahomed Hassum ; 25 cwts cloves, N. M. Khan Mahamed.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada (s)—362 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th November, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·832
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	68·7
Relative humidity of Air	·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	71·4
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, E, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Butler, Lieut., 2nd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Mallins, Surg., on leave, from Jalna.
James, Surg.-Major, from leave, from Australia.

NOVEMBER 5.

Taylor, Col., R.A., on duty, from Jubbulpore.
Gardiner, Lieut., R.A., on duty, from Poona.
Forbes, Lieut., 2nd Madras L. C., on leave, from Bellary.
Parsons, Lieut., 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Sealkote.
Mallins, Major, R.A., on duty, from Morar.
Burn Murdoch, Lieut., R.E., on leave, from Poona.
Humfrey, Major., Brig.-Major., on sick leave.

NOVEMBER 6.

Fraser, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Moberly, Major, S. Lan., on duty, from Shajehanpore.
Moore, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Asirghur.
Hutchinson, Major, R.A., on duty, from Peshawar.
Sawyer, Capt., S. C., on duty, from Agra.
Budgen, Major, R.A., on duty, from Saugor.
Hughes, Surg., on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Hughes, Surg., on duty, to Deolalee.
Burn-Murdoch, Lieut., R.E., on duty, to Lahore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C
Bombay, November 6.

The following General order No. 107, dated 27th October, 1882, is published for the information of officers.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Captains and Field Officers of Volunteers may present themselves for examination in tactics before the Boards which assemble under the orders of General Officers Commanding, in Bengal on February 1st and June 1st, and in Madras and Bombay on March 1st and October 16th.

Applications from officers desirous of being examined should be made to this office through General Officers Commanding, at least a month before the examination takes place, and the candidate should state at what military station he wishes to be examined.

The examination will be the same as that of Lieuts. for promotion to Captain.

The standard of qualification is 5 for pass and 75 for special mention.

The names of officers who qualify will be published in G. O. C. C. and the letter (t) will be inserted after their names in the Quarterly Army List.

Letter E. Company will commence Position Drill at the Oval near the Band-stand, at 70 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, (Bombay time) Saturday excepted, up to and including Friday, the 24th instant, E. Company will commence firing and B. Company Position Drill on Monday, the 26th inst.

There will be recruit and instruction drill at the Oval near the Band-stand at 7 a.m. (Bombay time), daily until further orders.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
posite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano ... Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ... ,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles.' Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[RECHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTON—November 4, at Sholapore, the wife of J. L. Johnston, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

SCOTT—November 6, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Charles T. Scott, Esq, late Indian Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JEFFERIES—KEMP—November 4, at the Free Church, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, Walter Jefferies to Eleanor Kemp.

WILSON—ERSKINE—October 31, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. Andrew Spens, Senior Chaplain, Charles Henry Luttrell Fahie Wilson, R. A., eldest son of Colonel C. Wilson, R. A., to Mabel Margaret, fifth daughter of Claude Erskine, Esq., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MACDERMOTT—October 27, at Jubbulpore, John Henry Francis MacDermott, aged 22 years.

McMURPHY—November 2, at Calcutta, Donald McMurphy, of gastric fever.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

IN the discussions which have taken place on the subject of local self-government, more particularly with reference to the matters at issue between the Governments of India and Bombay, there has been a general assumption that official opinion is pretty uniformly against the scheme of Lord Ripon. The opponents of the scheme have been, to a certain extent, responsible for the prevalence of this idea, from their manner of considering the extension of self-government as a gradual supersession of officials by natives, or, to speak more correctly, by non-officials. Although the weight and influence of the gentlemen who have adversely criticised the liberal recommendations of the Government of India entitle them to be considered as justly representing the dominant opinions of the class to which they belong, it would be unfair to an intelligent minority to accept the views thus authoritatively promulgated as being necessarily the unanimous convictions of the officials of the Presidency. The Collectors may be taken to be united in more or less clearly defined hostility to the scheme ; and this for obvious reasons. But Collectors, though doubtless prominent officials, are not by any means the only officials concerned ; and for all officials except the Collector the project appears to be distinctly advantageous, if, at least, their services are to be utilised at all. The present system is an admirable bureaucratic device for retaining the whole control of municipal and local funds in the hands of the Collector, Commissioner, and Government. The system is a purely arbitrary one, and is quite independent of the assistance or co-operation of any other officials. Under these circumstances, it is only in human nature that the exalted officials who are the exclusive repositories of administrative authority should cling to the power they have hitherto exercised without question. But as regards the officials as a whole, it is not quite so clear as the leaders have assumed that the extension of self-government would limit their numbers by comparison with the present service. It might possibly detract from the omnipotence of the Collector, but it would probably lead ultimately to an extension of the less dignified branches. At present the Collector is the provincial luminary who sheds the administrative rays throughout the district. Whatever brilliancy is maintained by the subordinate is merely the reflected effulgence of the great orb himself. It is probable, therefore, that under the existing system there are many officials who feel themselves extinguished, quite as much as the natives, and are unable to exercise any of that individual influence which they would enjoy under a more liberal and distributed system of government. As things are now ordered the Collector is master of the situation. No other official, not even the Collector's assistant, is allowed to exercise any real power.

In the last despatch of the Bombay Government the question of chairmen for the local bodies is treated as one solely resting between the Collector, as representing officialdom, and the "properly qualified private gentleman" as doing duty for the natives of India. This idea is quite in accordance with the principle upon which the existing system is framed, but there is no apparent reason why an organisation essentially artificial and temporary should be accepted as the natural and permanent order of things. We have several times expressed our jealousy of appointing powerful local officials to preside over local administrative bodies. Although the Government of Bombay have expressed themselves with tolerable liberality on this subject in their rejoinder to the Government of India, we must confess the conversion strikes us as being too recent to be absolutely genuine. On previous occasions, to which we need not make any particular reference just now, they have exhibited a partiality for official chairmen, which is quite opposed to the profession of faith contained in para. 5 of their rejoinder. The scheme of Lord Ripon can hardly be said to be honestly accepted, if the continuance of Collectors as chairmen is to be maintained for any considerable length of time. The essential feature of the plan of the Government of India is that the Collector shall not be president of the Local Committee. The Government of Bombay are desirous of retaining the Collector in that capacity until some private gentleman obtains the qualifications requisite to pass the standard of efficiency set up by the Government. Now, it is perfectly obvious that so long as the Collector remains president of the Committee his influence will be paramount. The formality of submitting his proposals to half-a-dozen local personages will not in the least detract from his omnipotence, and, therefore, so long as he overawes the Committee from his presidential chair the scheme of local self-government will be practically inoperative. It is idle to talk of giving the new scheme a fair trial so long as a Collector-president is permitted to exist. It must either be cordially accepted or resolutely rejected. To accept it, and at the same time to enforce it under conditions involving its impotency or positive failure, is not an adequate response to the appeal with which the Government of India recommended their proposals for acceptance.

It is probably quite true that in numerous districts no qualified non-official is to be found to fulfil the duties of president. Does the necessity then exist to make a choice between the Collector and the non-official ? Is the Collector to be considered the quintessence of officialdom, who absorbs all the energy and virtues of the class ? Under the system of concentrated administrative energy this is, no doubt, true to a great extent. But the question will then present itself, should the bonds of the administrative organisation be drawn tighter when those of government are being relaxed ? Is it not a corollary of local self-government that the official organisation as now existing should be disintegrated *pari passu*, and resolve itself around local centres instead of drawing its inspiration from the Central Government ? Does it not seem illogical that an organised and coherent system should be broken up, if by that the administration of the country is to be divided into two hostile interests ? Lord Ripon's suggestion of supplying executive engineers to Local Boards, with the understanding that they were to consider themselves the servants and not the masters of these bodies, may be accepted as an evidence that he fully realised the extent of localisation to which his scheme committed him. The unit of the present system is the Collector, as Chief Magistrate and representative of the Government for all administrative purposes. This arrangement is admirably suited to an elaborate bureaucracy. But the truth must as well be accepted once for all, that the acceptance of Lord Ripon's scheme necessitates a reduction of the arbitrary authority of the Collector. If the overpowering entity of the Collector can only once be got rid of, it might be possible to suggest some temporary expedient for finding chairmen who will not extinguish the independence of the board. If "properly qualified private gentlemen" are not immediately available, might not some intelligent official, of less rank than a Collector, be appointed to preside over the local bodies ? There is surely an abundance of administrative energy, both among European and native officials, to infuse animation into incipient Municipalities, and of sufficient independence of character to withstand any exorbitant pretensions on the part of the representative of the Central Government. Of course an official chairman of this character would have to be made, by law, independent of the Collector, and have the right of corresponding directly with the Commissioner, and possibly with Government itself. If the Committees are placed directly under the Collector, and compelled to correspond through him, that official would be able, if he choose, to frustrate their wishes on nearly every point on which they might find themselves at issue. If, however, a really independent office of president of Local Committees were created, these chairmen would soon identify themselves with the local body from which they derived their authority, and might be able to inspire it with a spirit of self-reliance. It would not, of course, be difficult to find objections to this or any other plan that might be suggested. But the problem to be resolved is a perplexing one, and certainly the proposal we now put forward is worthy of consideration. It might commend itself to natives, as constituting a sort of quasi-self-government, which would otherwise be postponed in many localities to an indefinite period, if they were to wait until a "properly qualified private gentleman," according to the ideas of the Bombay Government, were found. On the other hand, if officials came to see that the disestablishment of the Collector did not necessarily imply their own supersession by the natives, they might lend themselves cordially to working out Lord Ripon's project. At all events, this or some other solution must be discovered, for the appointment of Collectors as presidents of Local Committees is antagonistic to the scheme, and is, moreover, a violation of the spirit of the most elemental principles of local self-government.

A REUTER'S telegram announces the release of the Rev. Sidney F. Green. Mr. Green was the Rector of Miles Platting, Manchester, and was committed to prison on the 19th March, 1881, for persistently disobeying an order of an Ecclesiastical Court directed against certain ritualistic practices of which he had been accused at the instance of the Church Association. An appeal to the House of Lords was dismissed, August, 1881. According to the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act the living of a recalcitrant incumbent becomes void within two years after the issue of an inhibition, if the inhibition has been disobeyed. In the case of Mr. Green two Bills were brought before Parliament with the special object of obtaining the rev. gentleman's release. The Ecclesiastical Courts Regulation Bill, which was introduced into the House of Lords by Earl Beauchamp, proposed to provide for the release of such contumacious clergymen after six months' incarceration. This measure led to a discussion in the upper House last spring when the Lord Chancellor pointed out that it was u[illegible] measure inasmuch as the [illegible] allowed by the Act would e[illegible] of the autumn. Acting o[illegible] lordships allowed the bill [illegible] bill had been introduced, du[illegible] sessions, into the House of [illegible] J. E. Talbot, but it was ge[illegible] counted out. At any rate [illegible] place upon it. The two yea[illegible] Public Worship Regulation A[illegible] weeks ago, and some surprise was expressed because Mr. Green was not instantly released. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Green could only be released by an order from Lord Pensance's court. He was committed under an order for contempt, and the Executive power could not interfere. On the 16th August last, the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to Mr. Gladstone a letter pointing out that as Mr. Green had been now inhibited for two clear years, his benefice, in accordance with the terms of Section 13 of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, had become void. It was explained that the Bishop of Manchester, as Bishop of the diocese in which Mr. Green's church is situated, was required to give formal notice to the patron of the living that the benefice had become void. The London papers received two mails since contained a letter from Dr. Fraser, dated September 27, to Sir Percival Heywood, patron of the living of St. John's, Miles Platting, giving the necessary formal notice. Upon this, probably, his patron has induced Mr. Green to resign and escape forcible eviction from his living ; and on resigning he has been released from custody. We may now hope we have heard the last of what the *Standard* fitly described as "a scandal hardly creditable to any one concerned in it."

THE settlement of Egypt promises to be quite as arduous an undertaking as we ever predicted it would be. We do not imagine the difficulties will prove insurmountable, but to all appearance they will have to be dealt with by the British authorities. The self-sufficiency with which the Khedive's Government undertook to restore order in the Soudan is of a peace with their conduct since Sir Garnet Wolseley re-established them at Cairo. It is perfectly natural, however, that Sir Archibald Alison should doubt their capacity, and resolve to obtain information on his own account. The reported suppression of the false prophet Mahdi is now given out as doubtful, but the simultaneous announcement of the "desperate condition" of the garrison of Khartoum leaves very little doubt that the defeat of the "prophet" is entirely fictitious. We heard the other day that General Alison has despatched British officers to obtain the requisite information, and we now learn that an "expeditionary force to the Soudan is being rapidly prepared." No doubt this is under the supervision of British officers, but, so far, reference is only made to Arabi's amnestied officers who are volunteering for service. The fact that their offers are being accepted implies that the influence of Arabi's adventure has pretty well died out among the population of Lower Egypt. Probably to-day's telegrams will announce who is to command the expedition. If the commander and officers are Egyptian the circumstance will be gratifying inasmuch as it would confirm the belief in the loyalty of the natives which is implied by the re-engagement of Arabi's officers. As for Arabi himself, the only fact which has transpired concerning him is that he is to be prosecuted by English counsel. It is a pity that geographical formalities prevent his being removed to the Old Bailey where he could be tried with all the accompaniments of British criminal procedure.

A MEETING of the Indian Contingent Entertainment Committee is to be held for the purpose of arranging an entertainment to the men of the Fleets.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. EURYALUS.

THE Euryalus, the flag-ship of the East India Station, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Aden, after a very fine passage of seven days. The Euryalus will probably stay in Bombay for about a fortnight, and will then proceed to Trincomallee, the station which she left on the outbreak of war in Egypt. The Euryalus has the following officers on board. Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., Flag Lt. W. Graham, Secretary H. Gibson, Clerk S. de. V. Taylor, Captain A. P. Hastings, Commander E. N. Rolfe, Lieutenants (G.) James Brant, C. Caulfield, C. Lindsay, H. Paris, Nav. Lt. F. Hire, Capt. of Marines, F. Baldwin, Rev. C. Todd, Chaplain, Paymaster T. Moorman, C. Engineer G. Crook, Nav. Instr. W. Easther, B.A., Staff-Surgeon D. Bookey, Asst. Paymr. G. Sturgess, R. Chapell, Asst. Engineer Lord C. Tilbrook, Gunner J. Peavitt, Boatswain H. M. W. Abrams, Midshipmen G. Gore Brown, A. W. Waymouth, S. M. Beaumont, E. C. Biscoe, E. M. Hewett, G. G. B. Sheppard, A. L. Macnamara. The flag-ship left Suez about a month ago, putting in at Aden and Jeddah on the return voyage. The services of the Indian squadron in the late war in Egypt were highly important, and Sir Garnet Wolseley very well says, "The army owes a debt of gratitude to Admiral Hewett for the disembarkation of the Indian Contingent." The swift and silent capture of Suez will also be remembered as one of the most successful exploits of a successful war. The part played at Chalouf by the seamen of the Indian squadron, their arduous duties up and down the Suez Canal, and the splendid transport services they rendered should not be forgotten.

Admiral Sir W. Hewett landed at the Apollo-bunder at 4 o'clock yesterday. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 21st N. I., with band and colours, under a European officer, paraded at the bunder on the occasion. Among the officers present to meet His Excellency were General Carnegy, Colonel Beville, Colonel Stokes, Major Dundas, Major Blowers, Captain Melliss, and Captain Dean-Pitt. The Admiral left the bunder with General Carnegy. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on the occasion from the Saluting Battery.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to add just a little, to the comments which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* in respect to the Uncovenanted Civil Service. One of the proposals made is that Government should allow men who have completed twenty-five years' active service to retire, without being obliged to produce a medical certificate as to unfitness for further work. This is a proposal that, I think, should commend itself to those in authority as being in every way in accordance with the policy of Government.

There are many old men now in the service who, although they are not absolute imbeciles, are, nevertheless, after twenty-five years of official drudgery, anything but fitted for the active duties they are required to perform. Some of these men would be glad to retire and have done with "officialdom," but find the medical certificate somewhat in the way. Others, on the other hand, with perhaps lighter duties to perform, would prefer to continue to stick on to their posts, in prospect of the full pay to be drawn. These are the fossils of the service, who block the way to promotion for younger men more educated to the times and better fitted in every way to occupy the positions of those who surely have received enough at the hands of Government after twenty-five years of service.

To shorten the term of service, therefore, by five years, from thirty years to twenty-five years, after which an employé can retire without the production of a medical certificate, would, I am of opinion, be an advantage to Government, as it would open the way to serve those whom it is their present policy to serve. It would enable Government to get rid of a number of useless dependents, while there would be no hardship inflicted on those who have completed the term of service. It would remove, to a certain extent, a block in promotion, and it would be a reform that I am sure would be appreciated by the majority at least of those in the

November 3. SERVICE.

THE THEATRE SUBSCRIPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see Mr. Bandmann's letter in your to-day's paper, stating his view of the case. He offers eight subscribers' tickets at Rs. 3 each, equal to Rs. 24, on the conditions that they are to be used only on subscribers' nights, and are to be not transferable. This is equal to six ordinary tickets at Rs. 4 each. Of what advantage, financially, is such an offer to me, who am anxious to take subscribers' tickets, if it will pay me to do so ? As there are only two subscribers' nights a week, and Mr. Bandmann only proposes to stay a month, if I don't go every subscribers' night I waste a ticket each time I miss. Counting the chapter of accidents, I may be at Matheran or Khandala, or up-country on business, or sick ; so that if any of these accidents occurs on a Tuesday or Friday, I am done, thoroughly sold.

I would therefore never think of taking subscription tickets on such terms. These tickets should be available not merely on subscription nights, but on any night, and should be transferable ; either one or both of these conditions would be acceptable. Mr. Bandmann ought with his Bombay experience to know that Bombay is not London. Gentlemen here would not think of selling their tickets [illegible] and Co. could be instructed [illegible] ulators. [illegible] to the beggarly array of [illegible] subscription nights with [illegible] e tickets could be used [illegible] might be obviated, people [illegible] ts as suited them best. [illegible] rgets that though London [illegible] the principle that tickets [illegible] ple, yet they are there [illegible] an the prices charged [illegible] e-third or one-fourth of [illegible] n London also the system [illegible] r complimentary tickets, [illegible] management there can [illegible] houses whenever public patronage wanes. I should be very surprised to hear that any free passes are given in Bombay. I with my family number four. I am prepared to take two subscription tickets, if I can use four of them at a time, if I can use them on any night, and if they are transferable. Personally, if the two first conditions are conceded, I don't care for the third ; but I think Mr. Bandmann would be wise in giving it up. He gains nothing by withholding it ; for if people don't take subscription tickets, they will take fewer ordinary ones ; and it would be a graceful concession to our Bombay circumstances.

A good deal also might be said about the prices charged being too high for Bombay surroundings. Compared with Calcutta, Europeans are much in the minority, and their salaries are smaller. But the total population is three times that of Calcutta, and though there is here no wealthy zemindar class, education is fairly well diffused, and there are now many native theatres. Natives would be anxious to go to the English theatre in very large numbers if the prices could be brought down to suit their pockets ; and why should not prices be much cheaper than at Calcutta ? Bombay is the first port from Europe, on the high road to Australia, and one of the largest cities in the world, needing only to be judiciously tapped to yield an unfailing supply of coin to any theatrical manager. The Gaiety is large—I am told that it compares in size with the London theatres, omitting of course those of the largest size, such as Drury-lane and Covent Garden ; so that if 500 to 1,000 persons could be got into it every night it ought to pay handsomely at much lower prices. Europeans cannot afford to pay any great amount. You know the feeling there is amongst us against sitting anywhere but in the stalls, whether we can afford it or not. When the old company was here I went pretty often to the back (Rs. 2) seats ; the stalls were then remarkable for the desert waste of empty chairs, perhaps not more than a dozen to twenty being occupied, and I seldom saw the same face on any successive ordinary night. It might be that the company was a bad one. I prefer to think that the fault was due to excessive prices, excessive, that is, in comparison with our means.

Nov. 6. A WOULD-BE SUBSCRIBER.

NEW A. B. C.

A is the Ass that comes to this land,
Though induced by rupees not got in the Strand ;
B is the Babylon, London, so named,
Far better than India's pagoda-tree famed ;
C is the contract that Government makes
To pay most to those who eat all of the cakes,
While the poor devils who live in the plains
Get all the hard work and kicks for their pains ;
E's the Education Commission now sitting
To recommend changes considered more fitting ;
F is the Fiat which will thereupon follow
To show that all previous arrangements were hollow;
G is the Guess that I venture to make,
That primary schools will get some of the cake,
While high education will stay as it is
Except here and there where the people show fiz ;
I's the intention the Viceroy proclaims
To encourage indigenous talent and aims ;
And J the great Joy with which many would hail
An order to shorten our service and sail.
(*To be continued when the poetic phrenzy returns.*)

ALPHA.

THE DHULIA EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, OCT. 4.

THERE having never been before at this station any sort of Exhibition, the announcement of one excited much curiosity, and raised great expectations in the minds of the people. It is professedly an Exhibition, not of art and industry, such as those held at Bombay, Broach, Poona, and other big towns in India, but of curiosities in nature and art. Mr. Kane, the Headmaster of our High School, was the originator of the project, and with the assistance of a few friends has been able to give to his idea a practical shape and form. The whole town, not excluding the houses of Europeans, had been drained of curiosities. The ceremony of opening the Exhibition took place to-day at 8-30 a. m. As Mr. Propert, the Collector, entered the compound, the guard of honour furnished by the Bheel corps presented arms, and the band in attendance struck up. Seats for visitors were arranged in the open space to the east of the hall. Mr. Propert asked Mr. Kane to explain to the assembly the nature and objects of the Exhibition. He did so in a short speech suitable to the occasion. Mr. Propert expressed his satisfaction at this purely unofficial movement, saying that it was creditable to Mr. Kane and to those of his friends who had assisted him ; and declared the Exhibition open. Mr. Kane, on his behalf and that of the Exhibition Committee, thanked all those gentlemen who had kindly lent articles for the purpose of the Exhibition, and the Collector for consenting to open it. The assembled visitors then proceeded to examine the different articles that were exhibited. On entering the hall, which was tastefully decorated, one heard an instrument discoursing charming music. Paintings by European and Indian artists were hung on the walls. Below were seen botanical, zoological, and physiological charts, put up with some taste. On tables were arranged the numerous exhibits. In the scientific section of the Exhibition one saw different scientific instruments—telescopes, microscopes, gyroscopes, electric machines, globes—chemical apparatus, and other articles of a scientific nature. On one table were exhibited specimens of modelling in stone, conspicuous among which were a representation of the celebrated Taj Mahal of Agra and a specimen of mosaic work. On another, some beautiful engraved work in wood. On another table was tastefully arranged silver plate in use among Europeans, and opposite to it that among natives. Needlework in wool and silk was not forgotten, but had a proper place assigned to it in the collection. There were clay statuettes by Indian artists ; one set represented a native durbar with councillors, *chopdars*, attendants, &c., &c. In another part of the Exhibition were some beautiful specimens of work in metal and ivory. A small statue, representing a Hindu lady with an infant in her arms, elicited expressions of admiration from all the visitors. In a showcase were exhibited different valuable ornaments generally in use among native ladies, some of which were real works of art. In a special section were shown beautiful specimens of embroidery in gold and silver thread. Stuffed birds of various sorts with beautiful plumage occupied a corner of the hall. Altogether, it was a very pleasing and instructive Exhibition.

A TRIP TO HYDERABAD.

(BY A HOLIDAY SEEKER.)

FOR many years of my life I have had a longing to visit Hyderabad in the Deccan. I cannot say why, but probably because I had heard that it was a wild lawless place, where men went out shopping armed to the teeth, and Sir Salar Jung feasted every one at least twice a week. I made the journey to Hyderabad alone. I realized that I was alone, that I looked like an eligible young bachelor, and I felt sure that I was once more a person of importance when a charming matron with a delightfully pretty daughter met me on the platform of the Boree-bunder station and asked if I would mind taking charge of her dear child as far as Poona. I replied that I would take care of her to the end of the world if necessary ; and that sweet girl was the most delightful travelling companion man could wish for, till I happened to say something about my wife. Then the fair child of Eve seemed to grow languid and sleepy ; complained of the heat ; and finally asked me if I would mind putting her into the ladies' compartment.

After doing scant justice to Mr. Hardwicke's excellent dinner at Poona—a neglect more than atoned for by my fellow travellers—I returned to my compartment, only to find it in the possession of a man who seemed labouring under the delusion that this particular first-class carriage was the luggage-van, and that he was the porter employed to stow the luggage. Huge boxes and portmanteaux, smaller ones of tin, tiffin-baskets, bundles of swords and sticks, two or three gun-cases, an odd solar topee, a gigantic bundle of bedding, an ice-box, some pots of ferns, and my own modest valise now filled the compartment, to say nothing of the porter, a huge burly officer.

There was no time to remonstrate, but I said to him in a mild way as we moved off. "May I ask, Sir, if you are aware that you have made a mistake ?"—"A mistake," he replied as he lit a cigar, "I don't understand you. What mistake ?"—"Why," I explained, with some diffidence, "this is a first-class carriage."—"Well, I know that," he replied with a puzzled air.—"Oh, then, that's all right," I answered, "I was under the impression that you had mistaken it for the luggage-van," and I waved my hand gracefully around the apartment. He laughed good-humouredly and apologised, but the apology did not give us more room, or make us more comfortable. It is a very bad Indian custom that people have, of putting all their luggage into the compartment they occupy. Travellers only require a very few things with them in the train, and they would find it conducive to their own comfort, and that of their fellow travellers, if they remembered that not many cases are on record of guards having run away with baggage entrusted to their care.

We changed at Wadi junction, and performed the rest of our journey by H. H. the Nizam's State Railway. The permanent way does not seem to be in first-class order, and the train travels at a very moderate pace. The engine is similar in appearance to the ones used in America, and the fuel consists of wood, which is very abundant all along the line. The approach to Hyderabad is picturesque in the extreme, and the suddenness with which a view of Secunderabad bursts upon the traveller enhances his appreciation of the landscape. The railway approach to Hyderabad is, after leaving the open country, through a deep cutting or gorge in the solid rock, and as the train emerges from this cutting, a large tank is discovered to the left of the railway, bearing on its clear bosom several tiny craft in which lovers of aquatics disport themselves. This tank, or lake, is, I should judge, of an almost circular shape, and around its further side are to be seen the white houses of Secunderabad closely connected with others situated on the road to Hyderabad itself. To the right of the railway may be seen huge masses of curious rocks, rising in some places to the height of forty or fifty feet. These rocks appear to be piled one on the top of the other. Some of them seem to be so delicately poised on their supporting base that it would appear as though a breath of wind would be sufficient to blow them over. One in particular that I noticed was so poised that you could see the light all round it ; in no one part did it seem to touch the rock on which it rested. Far away in the distance other and more compact masses of rock are discernible, and by the fading light of day even a practical mind might imagine that they were the ruins of a great and ancient city. I have yet to learn more about these extraordinary curiosities of nature, but I am informed that the savants have not yet made up their minds as to the causes for their peculiar formation. I noticed in parts several gigantic boulders completely cracked in two, and it is just possible that the action of the rain, during countless ages, upon the sharp edges of the cracked rocks has so rounded and smoothed the stones as to enable them to present the appearance they now do. Talking about rain, there was a good downpour here last night. It looked very heavy as we approached Hyderabad, and storm clouds covered the face of the heavens. These burst, and the air is now pleasantly cool, whilst a gentle breeze renders the temperature delightful.

Hyderabad seems to be a very clean place, with fine roads shaded by avenues of the "Gold Mohur" tree, whilst its gardens and houses are extremely pretty and picturesque.

My desire to see the armed peasantry was not disappointed, as every other man carries a tulwar or gun, or wears a girdle full of knives and pistols. None of these warlike implements appear very formidable, however, and some are of an age that would rejoice the heart of an antiquarian. Personally, I should be very sorry to have to fire off one of the matchlocks !

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.
Gaiety Theatre : "Proof," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 4th : Bokhara (s), from Shanghai. 5th :—Mecca (s), Delagoa Bay ; H. M. S. Euryalus, Aden ; Abyssinia, Kurrachee ; Bhownugur (s), Bhownugur. VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sutlej (s), for China ; Adria (s), Mauritius.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Regiment, at the Esplanade bandstand, this evening :—

Overture	Schubert	Suppé.
Barcarole	Fischerlied	Lange.
Valse	Epigramme	Gungl'.
Grand selection from Italian operas		Kappey.
Valse	Gaite	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bokhara and Mozart entered, and the s. s. Sutlej and St. Columba left, the dock on Sunday.

A DONATION.—The Honorary Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a banknote for Rs. 100, as a donation from Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy in commemoration of the marriage of his son and brother.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindu lad named Gungadas Aloochund, aged 8 years, while crossing the Jail-road on Sunday was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private carriage. The lad was seriously injured internally. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Soorujpal Buldew was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunker Govindram of stealing two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, one note for Rs. 500, and one note for Rs. 5, of the collective value of Rs. 2,505, the property of Bahadurmull Gujmull. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUMP FROM A WINDOW.—Buja Tricum, aged 20 years, living at New Hanoman-lane, while in an epileptic fit on Sunday last jumped from a window on the 2nd storey of his house to the public road, a fall of about 26 feet. His left leg was fractured and his right ankle dislocated. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THEFTS.—Hajee Mahomed Tooka, a merchant living at Goolam Mohideen-street, reported to the police on Sunday last that during his absence from home his premises were entered and a box containing currency notes, cash, a silver waist-chain, and two gold rings, of the value of Rs. 1,441, was stolen.—Rama Mulla, Succaram Bhow, and Saley Mahomed Esmail were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 of stealing a quantity of lead, tools, canvas, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 16-0-1, the property of the B. I. S. N. Company, and aiding each other in the commission of the offence ; and prisoner No. 3 of dishonestly receiving the property. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 to one month's similar imprisonment, and prisoner No. 3 was fined Rs. 200, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STREET NUISANCE.—Vishram Luximon and several others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of letting off fireworks in or near a public thoroughfare at Girgaum and other adjoining native localities. They were fined in sums varying from eight annas to one rupee each.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mahomed Essak Abdool Guffoor, aged 25 years Deceased was an oilman on board the steamship Henry Bolckow, and on the 31st ultimo was seriously burnt owing to his clothes having caught fire by the explosion of a kerosine-oil lamp on board the vessel. He died from the injuries received. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, on the body of Luximee, girl, aged 12 years, who also died from the effects of burns caused by her clothes having accidentally caught fire from a naked kerosine-oil lamp, on the day previous. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SPORTS AT THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The 5th of November this year falling on a Sunday, and Saturday not being considered a convenient day, Mr. Macnee, the Headmaster, and the boys of the Bishop's High School celebrated the "Recollections of the 5th of November" last Friday evening, the 3rd inst. As an annual custom, Mr. and Mrs. Macnee entertained a very large number of the parents, relations, and friends of the pupils attending the Bishop's High School and St. Mary's Institution on the occasion ; and the boys of the Bishop's High School are, seemingly, strict observers of the rites that should be paid to the flaming honour of St. Guy Fawkes.—*Deccan Herald.*

ARREST OF A BELUCH SEPOY AT KURRACHEE.—On the arrival of the 2nd Beluchis here a sepoy belonging to the regiment was handed over to the police, together with jewellery amounting in value to Rs. 250, which he had purloined when engaged in the late riots previous to the regiment's departure for Egypt. Butchell—this, we hear, is the sepoy's name—managed to secrete the jewellery in his baggage, and successfully escaped detection or suspicion until his return to Kurrachee. It appears that after the action of Tel-el-Kebir Butchell requested the chowdri at Tel-el-Kebir to take charge of a package containing the jewels and to forward it on with his baggage. The chowdri, who followed the regiment after a few days, missed his road, and in some unaccountable manner also lost sight of the baggage. When he turned up he discovered that the baggage had arrived safely, but that the parcel or package given him by the sepoy Butchell was in the hands of the authorities, who sharply questioned him as to how he got possession of it. He replied that Butchell had given it to him, to take care of. But Butchell denied all knowledge of the affair. The chowdri thereupon produced three witnesses who saw Butchell giving the parcel to him. The jewellery was identified and owned by a Bunnia here residing in the Old Market quarter, and this jewellery, he affirms, was part of the plunder stolen from him during the late riots. The case is under investigation.—*Beacon.*

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

AN inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on Sunday, at Patton-street, on the body of Cassee, woman, aged about thirty years. Deceased was found lying dead in a sweeper's gully at 5 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed that her death was caused by her husband, Suntoo Raghoo, ill-treating her. The man is said to have absconded.

Rungee, woman, a sister-in-law of the deceased, deposed that Suntoo was a labourer in a linseed godown. He quarrelled with deceased on four occasions, and struck her each time, because she did not do the cooking. Four days ago she went out as usual to grind corn, and did not return. In the evening, as she was still absent, Suntoo went in search of her. He said she was living in a Parsee chawl in Second Carpenter-street, and that she refused to come home with him, because he ill treated her. The day before yesterday, about the time of lamp-light, Suntoo brought her home, and she cooked the evening meal and slept in the room. Govinda, Luximon, and Rama, witness's brothers, afterwards took their meal and went to their work. About 7 a.m. on Saturday witness went down-stairs, and returned upstairs immediately because the deceased and witness's mother were quarrelling. The neighbours came in and stopped the quarrel. The deceased then left the room, and went and sat sullenly in the passage. About 10 or 11 a. m. witness's mother told the deceased to grind some bajri for the evening meal. The deceased refused. The neighbours advised the deceased to do as her mother told her, but she would not, and remained seated in the passage. About 5 p. m. witness's mother asked deceased to come in and cook the evening meal, and she refused to do so. When Suntoo came back he asked where the deceased was. Witness's mother replied she might be sitting in the passage in front of Rukmee's room. Suntoo at once walked up to the deceased and asked why she was sitting there. She said she was sitting there for no particular reason. Suntoo asked if she had cooked the evening meal. She said she had not, and was sitting there as her mother-in-law had quarrelled with her. Govinda was sitting in the passage. Suntoo gave the deceased a hard slap on the face, and her head struck against the wall. He also gave her a blow on the back with his clenched fist. She stood up, and Suntoo kicked her on the small of the back, and knocked her down on her face. She became unconscious. Suntoo tried to get her on her feet, but could not. Govinda then went up to the deceased and called out to her, but received no reply. Suntoo then carried her into our room, and placed her in a sitting position and supported her back. Govinda went up to her and finding her jaws fixed, he took the *cooita* and tried to force them open. He opened them partially, and Luximon tried to get her to swallow some water, but it ran out of her mouth. Suntoo laid her down on the floor, and Rama came up. Suntoo asked Rama to see if deceased was alive. Rama placed his hand on her breast and said she was dead. Rama then struck his forehead with his open hand and said to Suntoo, "What have you done !" Suntoo replied it was his fate to be hanged. Suntoo then inquired what should be done. Rama said he would not interfere in the matter. Suntoo said, "Let the deceased be tied in a bundle and thrown into the sea." Whereupon Rama said, "Are there not sepoys in the street ?" Suntoo told his brothers to take their evening meal, and he would lie down. Rama asked how they could take their evening meal with a dead body lying in the room. Suntoo then again asked what should be done. Witness's mother said, "Let the body remain, and let happen what may." Shortly afterwards Rukmee's husband, Narrayen, came to the door of the room, looked in, and went away without speaking. Rama asked Suntoo whether Narrayen should be informed of what had happened. Suntoo said, "No ; he will make a noise about it." Suntoo told them all to go to sleep. Witness fell asleep. Some time in the night her mother awoke her and told her to look out of the window and see where the deceased was being carried. There was no light in the room, and witness lighted the lamp. Witness saw Govinda and Luximon lying in the passage. Suntoo, Rama, and the deceased were not then in the room. Witness took the light and looked out of the window when she saw Rama and Suntoo carrying the deceased into the gully. They placed her in the sweeper's passage under the window, and left her there. Witness first went to the window at the eastern end of the passage and looked out, and saw by the aid of the street lamp Rama and Suntoo carrying the deceased into the gully from that end. Rama and Suntoo came up-stairs immediately afterwards. After washing their feet they came into the room, when Suntoo asked Rama what should be done next. Rama said, "Let us lie down and go to sleep." Suntoo awoke Govinda and Luximon, and brought them into the room and told all not to say that the deceased had been thrown into the gutter, but to say that she fell out of the window during the night. Witness then fell asleep. About 5 o'clock that morning Suntoo said he would go to the Parsee's chawl and pretend to inquire for the deceased. He went out, and witness had not seen him since. He told witness that if anybody inquired where he was she should say that he had gone in search of the deceased. Some time after Suntoo left, a bhungee raised an alarm that a woman was lying in the sweeper's passage, and a policeman came upstairs soon afterwards.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to Monday, the 13th instant.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

CAIRO, Nov. 5.

The delay attending Arabi's trial is caused by the masses of evidence which are being prepared. English counsel will be retained for the prosecution.

THE SOUDAN.

The expeditionary force to the Soudan is being rapidly prepared. Many of Arabi's officers who were amnestied are volunteering for the expedition, and their services are being accepted.

RELEASE OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, who was imprisoned for ritualistic practices, having resigned his living, has been released from gaol.

ILLNESS OF MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is seriously ill.

BASUTOLAND.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 4.

The Colonial Secretary, speaking in the Assembly to-day, denied the report that the Cape Government recommend the withdrawal from Basutoland, and added that there were hopes of a peaceful settlement, but that anyhow England's assistance will not be required.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed in favour of buyers. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
Bar Silver	51¾
Oriental Bank shares	£16
Chartered " "	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£17-10
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£54

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Nov. 6, 1 p. m.—Turkish route interrupted, beyond Busreh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 5.

At 10 p.m.	75·1

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

" 6 a.m.	68·4
" 10 a.m.	79·3
" 2 p.m.	84·0
" 4 p.m.	82·4

THE Hon'ble James Gibbs, it is stated, does not leave just yet for England. He will go to Calcutta from Bombay early in December, and leave for England in April or May.

MAJOR BARING leaves Simla on the 11th inst., and on his way to Madras will visit Agra and Jeypore. At Madras Major Baring will be the guest of H. E. the Governor.

A MAHOMEDAN school-master at Calcutta is being tried in the local Police Court on a charge of assaulting a pupil in his school, and destroying the sight of one of the boy's eyes.

TROOPER EDWARD STUBBS, of the 8th Hussars, who shot another soldier, named Quinn, while he was lying asleep on his bed in the Rawal Pindi barracks, on the 17th August, has been sentenced by the Chief Court of the Punjab to penal servitude for life. The prisoner's plea was that he had no ill-feeling against the deceased man, but was drunk. The jury recommended him to mercy on the score of his previous good conduct.

REMARKING on the refusal of the Government of India to confirm the Bombay Abkari Bill, the *Indian Daily News* says:—This is as it should be; but it still does not lessen the wonder how the Bombay Legislature ever came to pass such an Act as that dealing with mhowra.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE had started on a tour in Canada when the last mail left England.

KING THEEBAW is reported to have made a handsome present to Mr. Kennedy, the sub-manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, in recognition of his kindness and courtesy to the Burmese Embassy.

WHILE the Bombay Government has been snubbed by the Government of India, the latter authority has in its turn received something which, according to the version of the affair that has come to the knowledge of a Calcutta paper, partakes very much of the character of a rebuff, at the hands of the Secretary of State. We noticed the other day a report that a scheme involving important changes affecting the Civil Service, recently drawn up by the Government of India, has been returned by Lord Hartington for reconsideration. The *Englishman* hears that the scheme was elaborated without the opinion of any of the local Governments being asked for, and that the Secretary of State has suggested the advisability of consulting these authorities before changes of such importance are recommended. The *Englishman*, in an article on the subject which we quote in another column, enumerates some of the alterations believed to have been proposed.

MR. H. S. THOMAS, of the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, as the representative of the Madras Presidency. The *Madras Mail* says Mr. Thomas entered the Civil Service in 1854, and has had a wide experience of Mofussil administration. He was appointed acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue in 1878, and now holds the appointment of Second Member of the Board. For the last two months, however, he has been President of the Local Self-government Committee, which has been sitting at Ootacamund and collecting evidence with a view to determining the line of policy to be followed by the Madras Government on this important question. When the new Local Self-government Bills come before the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Thomas should be in a position to offer the Viceroy's Council some useful suggestions based on his Madras experiences.

A QUETTA correspondent, *apropos* of Sir Donald Stewart's approaching visit, writes:—"The Commander-in-Chief will not come a day too soon. The troops at Thull are still in single files of mountain tents, and the thermometer varies from 15° in winter to 123° in summer. The 15th Native Infantry got so shattered there that they had to be recalled and disbanded; while the 7th Native Infantry have been almost as sickly. This is one example of many. It is generally understood that Gulistan and Khushdil Khan are to be abandoned in favour of one central post in Peshin; and if the catch-em-alive-o's can be trusted with the Harnai route and the Bolan, Quetta will become what it ought to be—a strong garrison, able to furnish a full brigade to march anywhere at short notice. Now, it can with difficulty spare a hundred men."

THE *Statesman* has an eye to making the most of the natural resources of the country, and suggests that there is an opening for any enterprising owner of Sunderbund grants willing to start a farm for the propagation of the "muggers" in those parts. "As the demand for alligator leather is increasing, and the stock of reptiles, for all practical purposes, is unlimited, an extensive business might be initiated. The fact is that the natural resources of India need thorough investigation by practical men; were this done, and minute details carefully compiled, many a suggestion that now provokes but a passing smile when perused in the columns of a newspaper, might give rise to a profitable industry in localities presumed to be destitute of all raw material of commercial products. That the monsters inhabiting the rivers and creeks of India have their appointed use in the grand scheme of creation may be taken for granted; but whatever that use may be, it would not suffer if the number of the creatures were periodically thinned."

THE Non-Conformist bodies, a London correspondent writes, continue to support Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy. The Congregational Union, which is sitting this week, is proving itself to be equally loyal with the Baptist Union—which latter accords more closely than any other religious community with the views of Mr. John Bright—to the great Liberal leader. It is a singular circumstance, in connection with this body, that a deputation of nearly forty clergymen of the Church of England waited upon them at Bristol in order to give them a welcome to that city. The deputation was headed by the Dean of Bristol, Canon Girdleston, and the head-master of Clifton College, the remainder of the clergy, of course, all belonging to what is known as the Low Church Party.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Germany some eighteen months since caused a considerable sensation in Bombay by his criticisms on certain peculiarities in manners. The gentlemen who were then so very indignant will be interested in the following notes which "a Travelled Æsthete" sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Juvenal describes a carving school in the Cheapside of ancient Rome—*i.e.*, a place where pupils were instructed, by means of wooden models, in the all-important art of cutting up joints and fowls elegantly. I would venture to suggest that, as without vanity we may call ourselves the only people in the world who know how to eat, we should set up classes in Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere for the initiation of our Continental neighbours in the art of eating. In good German society—*i.e.*, among barons and baronesses, grafs and grafins—we find the knife popped into the mouth as of old, and a certain unmentionable little instrument freely used at the dinner-time—even, horror of horrors, by adorable maidens with blue eyes and golden hair!—while from the noise made over the soup we might suppose that the rhythmic chorus thereby produced formed the chief enjoyment of this part of the meal. Alas! our French neighbours, so endowed with taste in other matters, are not much ahead of the Teuton in this most important accomplishment. We are upbraided by both in the neglect of dinner napkins; but the fact is, English fingers are as clean at the end of a repast as at the beginning. Over the water, what with the taking up of bones in the fingers, mopping up gravy with pieces of bread, and other propensities, things are no better than if knives and forks had never been invented—worse, indeed. Heavens! can I ever forget a spectacle recently witnessed; eggs in the shell, boiled soft, demolished by papa, mamma, and children with knife and fork! I turned my head the other way; but after the disappearance of the eggs no one seemed the worse. Again—how these terrible things print themselves on the memory!—what were my feelings the other day, at a charming breakfast party in an elegant country-house, to see a graceful young lady on sitting down to table quietly place before her a box of digestive pills! Two were taken in a spoon, and the pill-box remained on the table till the end of the repast. Now, just as French people have taught us how to cook dinners, I propose that English professors should open classes in order to teach how dinners should be eaten. The delicate matter of enjoying and making the most of a partridge or quail, for instance, without once touching it with the fingers, would occupy at least one entire lesson; to swallow soup so as not to be heard, another; and so on, a complete course lasting about half a year. I am sure the thing would pay.

A REMARKABLE case of filial piety is recorded in a recent issue of the *Peking Gazette*. The mother of a young gentleman being ill, he secretly prayed that his own life might redeem hers. His prayer was, however, unsuccessful, for the lady died. Thereupon her son, unable to take up his abode at her tomb owing to the duties he owed his father, visited it three times every day, regardless of wind and rain; and when his father died, he built himself a rush hut at the grave of his parents, with only sufficient room in it to allow him to crouch in a most uneasy attitude, and continued the last sad rites long after his three years' mourning had expired. His example is reported to have had a most ennobling effect upon the people, and he has been rewarded by the bestowal of Imperial honour.

IN the New South Wales Assembly recently, the new champion of protection, Mr. Heydon, made a formal declaration of war. The resolution proposed by this gentleman was to the effect that the duty of 3d. a pound on tea be abolished, and that in lieu of this a duty of 1s. per cental be placed on wheat, and one of 2s. per cental on flour. The outcome of the proposal was a very meagre debate indeed, and a vote which gave 5 for the resolution and 37 against it. The *Sydney Mail* says:—"This result means not only that the House is not yet in favour of protection, but that in the opinion of hon. members the time is not come for a serious discussion of the question. Seldom in the House or beyond it has any mouthpiece of a party suffered a more crushing defeat than that received Mr. Heydon."

SO certain are the French of ultimately becoming masters of Annam that their engineers have already been exploring and reckoning up the mineral wealth of the country. A report presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences by MM. Fuchs and Saladin, describes the store of coal in Indo-China as enormous. The beds are echeloned in a series of basins parallel with the coast. Two of these basins and the anthracite basin of Rong-Son have been surveyed by MM. Fuchs and Saladin, and they find that carboniferous strata are spread over a great part of Annam. In Tonkin especially they speak of the coal-beds as of incalculable richness. Careful examinations and experiments were made, and the coal found to be of various qualities, some exceedingly rich in combustible materials and others rather poor. The beds are easily accessible, and are close to good harbours and river-ports. In one basin alone, it is calculated, by working to a depth of only 330 feet, a supply can be obtained at the lowest estimate amounting to five million tons. Besides, the country is said to abound with copper, iron, lead, silver, and other metals, all awaiting French enterprise. Under these circumstances, it is only natural, the *St. James's Gazette* remarks, that many French citizens should think that the conquest of the country is not getting on fast enough.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN TEED, Assistant Commissary General, has left Bombay for Quetta on transfer and in relief of Major Hibbert.

COLONEL EWING, the Madras Quartermaster-General, is suffering from a sharp attack of dysentery. He was at Ooty when the attack came on, but was promptly moved down to Coimbatore where he is now staying.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AUBREY SAUNDERS, late Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Army, left Bangalore by mail-train on Wednesday evening for Madras, *en route* for England. In Colonel Saunders the Madras Army loses a most zealous and efficient officer. During his tenure of office as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry at Secunderabad, and also during the past five-and-a-half years as A. A. G. at Bangalore, Colonel Saunders has been most zealous in the performance of the duties appertaining to the important office which he held; and his services have been fully recognized by their Excellencies the late and present Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Colonel Saunders was the founder of the Southern India Rifle Association, and held the Honorary Secretaryship up to the date of his retirement.

THE annual Punjab Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition is being held this year at Meean Meer. It was to be opened on Saturday, the 4th instant.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS CHILDREN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Feeling that an event of this kind should not be passed over without some little notice being taken of it, I send you a short account of the treat given at Mazagon to the children of the above institution. I venture to say it may be considered a yearly treat. The St. Peter's school grounds were thrown open to the children and their friends at 3 p.m., the centre of amusement during the afternoon being two round-abouts erected for the occasion, and which the children were loath to leave at the call to tea, which was served in the school-room, where five tables were most tastefully laid out with good things in the shape of all sorts of cakes, fruits, and sweets, the latter of which were mostly contributed by Mr. Pearse, confectioner. The tables were soon left almost bare, kind friends helping the little guests plentifully. Thanks are due to Father Page for his kindness in inviting the children, and to those who had taken so much trouble during the day, especially Miss Pridgeon, Mrs. Brewin, Mrs. Baird, and others. There was a large number of visitors, amongst whom were:—Mr. Justice Pinhey, General Hewett, the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Bagnell, Mr. and Mrs. Shephard, Mr. Curjel, and others. The proceedings ended by the children, about 300 in number, marching in procession from the school to the church. Some people wondered why this privilege was granted to these Christians, and not to the Salvationists. Perhaps a member of the police force, who has been most prominent in arresting the Salvationists and was present at this procession, will be best able to answer this question.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

THE Education Commission reached Ahmedabad on Thursday, and opened the session on Friday, the 3rd instant, in the Hemabhai Institute. The witnesses examined on Friday were Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, the officiating Prime Minister of the Baroda State, Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal, a judge at Baroda, and the Rev. William Beatty, of the Irish Mission at Ahmedabad. To-day, Saturday, at 8 o'clock a.m., the Commission visited the I. P. Mission High School. The pupils of the European, the High, and Anglo-Vernacular schools were visited in their classes; and afterwards the Commission inspected the Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools in the large hall of the building. After the girls had sung two hymns, the manager of the schools read the following address:—

To the President and Members of the
Education Commission.

Gentlemen,—The Manager, Superintendent, teachers, and pupils of the mission schools, Ahmedabad, tender you a hearty welcome to this city, and their best thanks for your visit to this institution. The Irish Presbyterian Church opened the Ahmedabad branch of its mission in the year 1861, and in accordance with its policy, shortly after began the instruction of the young of this city. In 1864 a vernacular school for boys, with a branch school for girls, was opened in Kalapore. In 1865 a vernacular school for boys was opened in Shahpore; and in 1865 a third vernacular school for boys was opened in the Raipore quarter. In 1870, owing to a Government school being placed alongside of this last-mentioned one, it was, in that year, closed. In 1876 the present girls' schools, two in number, were opened. They are supported by funds supplied by an association of ladies in Ireland, and are in a fairly prosperous state. At the late examination by the Deputy Educational Inspector they gained a grant of Rs. 315, or about half the gross expense of the schools. The English school was opened in a hired building in 1866, and shortly after registered for grants-in-aid. In 1870 it attained the status of a high school; and in 1874 this building was erected. As a high school it has been fairly successful in passing boys at the Matriculation examination. In competing with the local Government school, however, it has not the prizes to attract boys to it which by the generosity of the Municipality the Government institution holds out. The boys from this school are, moreover, at a disadvantage in competing at the examinations for the certificates of proficiency for the Public Service Examinations, as the teachers of the Government High School are appointed to examine the papers of the candidates. We consider it unfair to allow the teachers of only one of the competing schools to appraise the value of the papers at these examinations; for they cannot but be prejudiced in favour of their own pupils and against those of a rival institution. If the present system of obtaining employment under Government is to be maintained, we think it would be only fair to select examiners from Government and aided schools in equal numbers. The Irish Presbyterian Mission can boast of as complete a system of education as any other body of educationists in the country. It is small but well rounded. It begins with its fellow countrymen, and ends with the lowest castes of the inhabitants of the province. The following is a brief summary of its educational agency:—

European and Eurasian School	(aided)	1
Kindergarten School	(unaided)	1
High Schools	(aided)	2
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	do.	2
Primary Schools	do.	13
do. ... do.	(unaided)	11

Of these 30 schools 17 are for boys, of which 12 are aided and 5 unaided; 7 for girls, 4 of which are aided and 3 unaided; and 6 are mixed schools, and of these 2 are aided and 4 unaided. The unaided Mixed School for Dheds in this city has at present an attendance of over 60 pupils who last month contributed 15 annas in fees, an amount sufficient to pay the salaries of two monitors and the rent of the school-room. The proportion of the grants received in mission aided schools to the entire cost is from ⅛ to ⅙ for our boys', and from 1-5 to ½ for our girls' schools. We would finally add the gratifying fact that there are now altogether over 1,800 pupils under instruction in the Irish Presbyterian Mission schools.

WILLIAM BEATTY, M.A., Manager, and others.
Ahmedabad, Nov. 4.

Dr. Hunter, President of the Commission, replied to the address, complimenting Mrs. Beatty particularly on the successful result of her efforts for the promotion of education among the girls of Ahmedabad, and taking special note of the completeness of the mission agency, and of the low-caste school, which contributes in fees towards the expenses of the school, and purchases its own books and other necessary school apparatus. He was followed by Messrs. Lee-Warner, Jacob, and Telang, who all expressed their gratification at the efficient state of the first school visited at Ahmedabad.

To-day, at 12-30, Miss L. R. Collett, the Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College, was examined. She was followed by Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai and Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division.

On Monday the Commission is to receive addresses at the residence of the Nuggur Sett, Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, and during the day the educational institutions are to be visited. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they are to visit the Female Training College, and afterwards to meet the whole of the girls' schools massed together in the compound of the Training College. Sweetmeats, the gift of Dr. Hunter, are to be distributed on the occasion. A good many of the leading European and native gentlemen have received invitations to be present. After leaving the Training College, the Commission are to proceed to the Bhuddar, where the boys of the branch vernacular and indigenous schools of the city are to be gathered together. There is to be an entertainment for them, of which the prominent feature will, I believe, be fireworks.

MISS COLLETT'S EVIDENCE.

Miss L. R. Collett said she had been Lady Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Female Training College for the last seven and a half years. Two years previous to her coming to Ahmedabad she opened a private school in the Fort, Bombay, for the children of the better class of Europeans resident in that neighbourhood. The school was prosperous and self-supporting, and she only gave it up in order to join her present appointment. In the position which she occupied she was brought in direct contact with the subject of Female Vernacular Education in its various forms; for, besides being Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College and the Practising School attached to it, she superintended, having Deputy Inspector's powers, the two large Grant-in-aid Girls' schools in the city. She did not think that girls' schools should be under the control of Municipal or of Local Funds Committees, because, in nine cases out of ten, the greater proportion of the Committee would consist of men who, calling themselves orthodox, were opposed to the removal of their ancient land marks, particularly such as would in any way raise the position of women. She was strongly of opinion that the entire management of girls' schools should be in the hands of the Educational Department. The grant-in-aid system was very fairly administered as regards vernacular girls' schools. The vernacular reading series for the schools of Gujarat should be thoroughly revised and remodelled, many of the lessons in the books being silly and unsuitable to the ages of the pupils. The historical lessons and those termed scientific should be left out altogether. These books were compiled in the year 1858, and since that date knowledge on sciences such as astronomy and chemistry has advanced considerably, and some of the assertions in the lessons on these subjects are now known to be incorrect. The Training College was established in the last month of 1871. It was opened with six students. Since then altogether 31 trained teachers had been sent out as follows:—2 in 1872, 3 in 1873, 1 in 1874, 3 in 1875, 3 in 1876, 3 in 1877, 2 in 1878, 4 in 1879, 5 in 1880, and 5 in 1881, and she hoped to have 7 more ready after the annual examination next month. Trained female teachers had been appointed to the following Girls' schools in Gujarat:—R. M. Muganbhai and Shethani Schools, both of Ahmedabad, Parantij, Sanand, Patri, Viramgam, Dholera, Dholka, in Ahmedabad Zilla. Kaira, Nadiad, Kapadvanj, Mehmadabad, in Kaira Zilla. Broach City Nos. I. and II Schools, Ankleshvar, Jambusar, Amod, Hansot in Broach Zilla. Pardi and Surat in Surat Zilla. Besides these schools women had been sent as teachers to the Native States of Bhavnagar, Baroda and Cutch. As a rule the women attending this College were the wives of school-masters, or of men who were being trained for employment in the department. At first there was some uncertainty as to whether it would be advisable to send widows as mistresses to schools in the districts, but the results had shown that there need never have been any doubt concerning them; those sent out having done excellent work and having succeeded in winning the respect and confidence of the residents in their respective villages. Indeed, one of them, a young Brahmin widow, named Mahaluxmi Chuggun, who was first appointed to the Roychund Dipchund Girls' School in Surat, became so popular there that when robbed of her property the people of the city subscribed and gave her a sum of money equivalent to the amount which she had lost. The Baroda State had since applied for and got her services as teacher for their girls' school, and they have opened a training class under her. Our College scholarships, amounting to Rs. 150, were paid from the Municipality and Local Funds. The demand for female trained teachers in Gujarat was much greater than the supply, and double the amount given for scholarships could be utilised. Those students who pass above 60 per cent. in the highest standard, or third year's class, were entitled to a pay of Rs. 20 and those who pass in a lower grade in the same standard to Rs. 15. In the set of rules drawn up for the management of the College, it was mentioned that a trained mistress should be entitled to a certain capitation allowance; this rule had never been carried into practice, and she had not pressed the matter as, for several reasons, she did not approve of the arrangement. After serving for a year or two, if her work had been satisfactory, a woman should be entitled to a certain increase of pay, and so on till she reached a maximum sum, as was done in the cases of the male teachers. There were at present 32 students on the College roll; of these 18 were of the Brahmin caste, 3 Kunbis, 5 Parsis, and 6 Native Christians. There were 14 students residing in the College compound under her charge; of these 7 were Brahmins, 3 Kunbis, and 4 Native Christians. The fact of high caste Hindus and Native Christians living together under the same roof on terms of friendship and mutual respect, made the institution a unique one in India. A short time ago it was deemed inadvisable to admit Native Christians even to the Practising School or to have them sitting in the same classes with Hindu girls, but the experiment having been tried, they had now Native Christian women not only drawing scholarships, but living in the College compound among their high caste sisters and enjoying a great amount of popularity. The object in training these Christian women was that when they had passed through the College course, the Mission Society should borrow their services from Government as mistresses for their girls' schools, where the want of trained teachers was much felt. Witness did not think that English should be introduced as a branch of study in Female Training Colleges. In the first place, it was all that the women could do to get up the amount of study necessary for their training as teachers; in the second place English was not needed in the schools where they would be sent to teach; and lastly, the students were not long enough in College, nor could enough time be spared from their studies to give them more than a smattering of English, which would be forgotten almost immediately as they would never hear a word spoken in their houses or in their school-work. Instead of English, she was strongly of opinion that if there were time to devote to a second language, Sanskrit should be introduced. Of course the greatest stumbling block in the way of female education was the early marriage system, and the constant visits to the house of the mother-in-law entailed by it. The latter affected the children in the lower schools to a much greater extent than it did the women of the Training College, who, as a rule, lived in their husband's houses; but though the mother-in-law difficulty was in some degree overcome in their cases, they had still many drawbacks to contend against, which could not fail to be serious hinderances in the way of their education. For instance, there was the birth of children, often when they were little more than children themselves, weakening them physically and mentally; then came the mother's natural anxiety about the child rendering it almost impossible for her to concentrate her attention on her studies. Besides these there were the home duties, up by dawn grinding the corn for the consumption of the little household, taking the clothes to the river to wash, bringing water from the well, cooking the morning meal, and after all this, attendance in their various classes at half-past ten, official time; in school for six hours; then home again to prepare the evening meal, set the house in order, perform the hundred and one duties which fall to her lot, and learn her lessons for the coming day. How many English women could pursue a course of study with any success under similar difficulties? Among the students were two whose scholarships were paid by the Native States of Wadhwan and Limri. When these women had finished their College course they would return to their native villages and be put in charge of girls' schools there. Witness was of opinion that there should be, at least, one European Lady Inspectress for the Bombay Presidency, and that Deputy Inspectors over girls' schools should be men who had had some experience in the management of female schools; they would then appreciate the difficulties which mistresses had to contend against when sent out to district schools. The present Deputy Inspectors are, in most cases, men who were willing and anxious to do their best, but who were quite unable to enter into, or to understand, the difficulties which beset female teachers. When women were sent to village schools, they, in most cases, went to replace men who had been in charge of the schools for many years, and who were naturally enough annoyed at being turned out to make room for a female teacher. These men generally held an influential position in the village, and they did what they could to stir up the residents against the new-comer, so that the poor mistress had, at the very commencement of her career, to contend with and overcome a good deal of smouldering animosity. Then the male assistant considered it *infra dig* to be under a woman, and was often insubordinate and insulting to her, doing what he could to subvert her authority and lower her in the eyes of her pupils; when at last she is driven to report his conduct, the Deputy considered her discontented, and did not understand why she should begin by making complaints against her assistant who got on well enough with her predecessor. Besides allowing a monthly sum of Rs. 100 for scholarships, the Municipality had given considerable help to the College. Rao Bahadur Bacherdas Ambaidas, one of the members, gave a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund for the premises which they at present occupied. The Municipality supplemented this with a sum of Rs. 5,000, and Government made the amount up to Rs. 30,000. The Practising School attached to the Training College was supported from the Local Funds. There were from 125 to 130 names generally on the roll; of these there were at present 15 Brahmins, 25 Parsis, 13 Jewesses, 3 Christians and 3 Mahomedans, the remainder belonging to the different Hindu castes. The first girls' school in Gujarat was opened in Ahmedabad in the year 1849, under the auspices of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, and kept up by it till the year 1855, when it was endowed by the Nake Mundae Shethani Harkuvarbae, the widow of one of the leading Jain gentlemen of the city. The number of names on the roll ranged from 130 to 140. About 20 of the girls were Brahmins, the remainder being Shravak Bunias. The Municipality contributed a sum of Rs. 20 monthly for scholarships. The Muganbhae Girls' School was opened in the year 1850 by Rao Bahadur Muganbhae Kuramchund, who gave the building as well as endowed it with a sum of Rs. 14,000; this amount had since accumulated to Rs. 19,000. For the first few years the average number of names on the roll was 25, now it was about 300; of these about 100 were Brahmins, the remainder represented the different Hindu castes. The Irish Presbyterian Mission Society had two girls' schools in this city, at which there was an attendance of 140 girls; these mostly belonged to the Brahmin and other Hindu castes. In one of the Mission Schools there were 10 Mahomedan girls. The Mission had also a mixed school for Dheds in the city, there was an attendance of about 40 in it; a small fee was charged. In the Northern Division there were 126 girls' schools; they had an attendance of 7,391. The Local Funds supported 75 of the above-mentioned schools, 10 were aided, and 41 were inspected. The Irish Presbyterian Mission Mixed Anglo-Vernacular School in Surat was conducted on the Kindergarten system. This was the only school of the kind in the Bombay Presidency, and, as far as witness could ascertain, in India. The attendance ranged from 50 to 54, the greater proportion being the children of respectable Parsis. Miss Lang found that in this country the Kindergarten system was only adapted to children of under six years of age. Encouragement should be given to the wives of school-masters, or of young men training for service in the Department, to join the Female Training Colleges, and by the offer of suitable scholarships, and the prospect of good salaries, should they succeed in passing the requisite examinations. There had been European ladies at different times in Ahmedabad who had taken a great interest in the encouragement of native girls' schools. Conspicuous among them were the names of Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Sheppard and Mrs. Newnham. Mrs. Sheppard, while touring in the Northern Division, visited the girls' schools in the different villages, and, in many cases, distributed prizes among the pupils. There was a subject on which witness would like to make a few remarks. Though she was not quite sure that it came within the province of the Commission, still great good might be done by calling the attention of Government to the matter. She referred to the great necessity which existed in India for the establishment of dispensaries for women and children in all the large towns. Native women had, as a rule, a great objection to going themselves, or to taking their children, to public hospitals for treatment; but she had found by experience that they would gladly go to a European lady for advice and willingly take whatever medicine she prescribed; and she was convinced that the establishment of dispensaries under European Lady Doctors and having a staff of trained native nurses attached to them, would be one of the most popular and beneficial measures which Government could adopt. Medicine and out-door attendance should be given free to the poor, and a fee charged in the cases of the rich. The introduction of these institutions would be the means of saving many thousands of lives yearly. The customary treatment of native women, particularly among the poorer classes, at the time their children were born, is often cruel and revolting, and many women only survived the ordeal with ruined constitutions, while the greater proportion of the infants died, partly from the feebleness of the mother, and partly on account of her ignorance as to how to treat a sick child. The only institution of the kind which had come to her notice, was one which was established in the city of Surat in the year 1877 under the auspices of the Irish Presbyterian Mission. Miss Forrest, the lady who was in charge, studied medicine for some years under Dr. Burns Thompson of Edinburgh. During the first year of its existence the attendance at the dispensary was 5,000, last year it had risen to 9,914. These figures did not represent so many new cases, but the aggregate attendance for treatment. The actual cost last year was about Rs. 1,000, charges for medicine being made to the rich only, but often little presents were voluntarily given by the poor; these took the shape of butter, eggs, fruit, fowls, flowers, &c., trifles in themselves, but as an expression of gratitude—a telling proof of the usefulness and appreciation of the work done in the dispensary. Fees, sometimes given voluntarily, sometimes charged, were received for out-door attendance, a species of work of which Miss Forrest had a great deal. She was called to attend women of all classes, and in all parts of the city; these included the most respectable Parsi, Hindu, and Mahomedan families in Surat, and such an opening did her work give her that she was by far the best known and most popular European in the city. The dispensary was a boon not only to the town, but to the surrounding districts, patients often coming twenty miles to be treated, and Miss Forrest being sometimes called to attend women as far away as Broach and Baroda. This dispensary was necessarily on a small scale, but the immense good which resulted from the unostentatious labours of the lady in charge should be an incentive not only to Government, but to rich natives to establish institutions of the kind in central parts of all the large towns of India.

Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector, said he was appointed to the Elphinstone College as Professor of History and Political Economy in 1873, and had been serving continuously in the country since May of that year. Up to the year 1854, desultory and insufficient efforts had been made by Government to introduce a system of primary education in the Province, but with small results. In 1855 the present departmental system commenced, and with it the placing of the Northern Division under the care of an Inspector of schools. At that time there were in all districts of the Division, 75 primary schools with 5,485 scholars. There were at the end of 1881-82, 1,739 schools and 114,021 scholars. These figures spoke well for the popularity of the present system. In the Northern Division were also included a large number of independent Native States, and the acceptance by these of the system of education was the strongest possible argument in favour of its suitability to the circumstances of the people. At the present time the extension of operations in Government districts was hampered only by want of funds. In all the Native States steady progress was maintained, while in Kathiawar, owing to the great liberality of the Chiefs, the increase in the number of institutions had been very rapid. As regards the further development of primary education, it should be left to the natural course of events, and the intellectual progress of the people themselves. For the purposes of Government, a vernacular college and higher vernacular education were not required. They would be evolved when education had widely spread, when a national literature had sprung up, and when the rich and influential had time and inclination to see for learning for its own sake, apart from any considerations of pecuniary benefits. Primary instruction was sought for by the people generally, though in different degrees. In the primary boys' schools of all kinds in the Province, 18 per cent. of the children were cultivators, 17 per cent. Brahmins, 10 per cent. Jains, 10 per cent. trading classes, such as Banias, Bhatias, &c., 7 per cent. artizans, such as Lohars, Sutars, &c., 4 per cent. Rajputs, 4 per cent. shop-keepers, such as Ghanchis, Kachias, &c., 3 per cent. day labourers and menial servants, 3 per cent. miscellaneous, such as Bhats, Vanjaras, &c., 1½ per cent. low castes such as Mochis, Dheds, Bhangis, &c., with a few Parbhus and Lingaits; nearly 15 per cent. are Mahomedans, 1½ per cent. are Parsis and 1½ per cent. Aboriginals. In Girls' schools the percentages were very different. The cultivators obtained only 5 per cent., Brahmins 26, Banias, &c., 15, Jains 12, Parsis 10, Artizans 9, Rajputs 5, Mussalmans 4, Ghanchis, &c., 3, miscellaneous 3, menial servants 1, low castes nearly 1, and Aboriginals, native converts, Parbhus, &c., in smaller proportions. The Mussalmans and poorer classes generally held aloof from education partly through ignorance and partly through poverty. Except as regards these lowest castes, he did not think that the influential classes were opposed to the general extension of education. Most of them were indifferent, a few more enlightened were in favour of such extension. No arrangements had been made for training or providing masters in indigenous schools, nor were such arrangements possible, in his opinion, on account of the unwillingness of the masters themselves. With great difficulty a few indigenous masters had been prevailed on to accept the aid of the State and conform to the very simple rules under which such aid is given. It was hardly likely that men who objected to a simple inspection of their schools, would voluntarily come forward to be trained under the department. The utmost that could be expected from the indigenous schools was that in time in large towns they might act as feeders to the higher schools and take the place of the present Branch schools. He did not refer to any private schools lately established by men of some education in places where Government schools had not been provided. He saw no reason why, in time, private enterprise might not in this way assist the extention of education. There was practically no home instruction in the Province; in a few cases, the son of a rich man might have a private tutor, but he probably also attended school. At present Government could not depend with confidence on private effort in rural districts. The Ahmedabad Training College is an institution which, in his opinion, was doing its work efficiently, and he was not prepared to recommend any changes in its constitution. The Rajkot College, though not yet fully developed, was also working well and had been of very great service in supplying the province with fairly qualified masters. Speaking generally, he had found the village masters to be quiet, orderly, well-behaved men who interfered little in village quarrels, and who, on the whole, worked well for their pay, which was in many cases not in excess of that obtained by a Government peon. But few complaints come to him as to the interference of the village masters in matters which did not concern them, nor had he ever learned from the Revenue officers, who saw them and their schools constantly, that their influence in the villages was generally bad. He had never found amongst the community any active desire to avail themselves of practical instruction when offered. The Agricultural class at Nadiad was thrown open to sons of cultivators who were to be taught in the vernacular. The Nadiad Agricultural Society even offered 5 monthly scholarships of Rs. 3 per mensem for boys attending regularly, but the vernacular class had been a failure, and now contained one pupil only. In Surat there was an Industrial School for smithing and carpenter's work, with instruction in drawing also, but that without the liberal scholarships now given, the attendance would be very scanty. It might be said that the department should offer special scholarships for the encouragement of science and mechanical arts, but they were met by the question of money. It resolved itself into this. Were they to teach a large number of the population to read and write, or give a more elaborate education to a smaller number? Considering the circumstances of the country, and the comparatively small educational results obtained, even yet there could be but one answer to such a question. The efficiency of existing schools was increasing from year to year, in so far as experience led to more systematic teaching, and the popularity of education to more regular attendance at school. But any great change could not be anticipated until larger funds were available. The Educational system as administered in the Province was one of practical neutrality. Certainly he was not aware that any disadvantage had been felt by any institution on account of its religious principles, nor had he ever received any complaints from school managers to the effect that their institutions suffered from departmental prejudice. Witness thought that the complaint that the wealthy classes did not pay enough for their education was well founded in so far that many could easily afford to pay much more than the fees that were levied. In 1877 a private High School was established in Ahmedabad which still existed. The proprietor was never, so far as witness could learn, assisted by any contributions, and had depended for the support of his school entirely upon his fee receipts. The school was under inspection, and he had twice inspected it. He found that the teachers appointed were quite unqualified to teach the higher standards, many of them having never passed the Matriculation Examination. There was also a private proprietary school in Surat which was registered for a Government grant-in-aid. In this school the fees charged were low and did not equal the expenditure. The proprietor paid a yearly sum from his own pocket in support of the school, which was a fairly flourishing institution, the weak point being that an attempt was made to teach the higher standard without a properly qualified staff. Educated natives readily found remunerative employment in the Province. A graduate could command Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per mensem at any time in the Educational Department alone, and he had lately been unable to find graduates for places of that value. In the Revenue Department graduates could readily find employment, which, if not very remunerative at first, led up to high pay and influence in a short period. He was also given to understand that in the Revenue Department the supply of graduates, natives of the province, was insufficient. Men who have passed the Previous Examination could obtain from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per mensem in the Educational Department, and those who had passed the Matriculation Examination could obtain Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, but he should hesitate to call such men educated. It was a matter for regret that so many men who joined the College in Bombay failed to remain there until they had taken their degrees, and were tempted to take employment before their education was completed. He saw no reason why special colleges like the College of Science at Poona, or the Grant Medical College should be confined, as regards the admission of their students to those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University. These Colleges should be able to "matriculate" their own students, and impose any test they like as was the custom in English Universities. Municipal support was not extended to grant-in-aid schools of any kind in this Province, except in Surat and Ahmedabad, where annual grants of Rs. 480 and Rs. 600 respectively were made to the endowed grant-in-aid girls' schools. The latest returns showed that there were in indigenous schools in the whole Province 1,654 girls, of whom 83 were Hindu girls in Hindu schools, 1,632 were Mussalmans in Mussalman schools, and 209 were Parsis in Parsi schools. The Mussalmans have the advantage greatly in point of numbers, but he could learn that the education which these girls receive is anything more than the learning by rote of a certain quantity of the Koran. The Parsi girls generally learn to read and write, and receive religious instruction, while the education of the few Hindu girls in indigenous schools was very similar to that received by boys. While no less than 8,881 Mahomedan boys attended primary schools of all kinds in the Zillas, only 106 were to be found in the secondary schools, Government and aided. As compared with other races, while 14 per cent. attended primary schools only 3 per cent. attended English-teaching schools. He believed firmly that, to raise the Mahomedan race in the province and to place it, in point of education, on anything like an equality with its neighbours, would require that Government should freely admit Mahomedan boys to higher education, either remitting the fee entirely, or imposing such a fee as the circumstances of the boys seemed to justify. Hitherto no distinction had been made between them and others.

Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai Desai said he had opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject of education by his service extending over 29 years in the Educational Department. By far the greatest portion of the period of his service had been spent in Political districts, more especially in Kathiawar. In his opinion the system of primary education had been placed in his province on a sound basis, and was capable of development up to the requirements of the community. Primary education was sought for by almost all classes of people in Kathiawar, but more especially by Brahmins, Bunias, trading classes (Hindus and Mussulmans). But many children belonging to the inferior castes did not attend the schools as the poverty of their parents did not permit of the children being spared from the labours of their callings; added to which was the want of the parent's appreciation of the value of education. The attitude of the influential classes towards the extension of elementary knowledge was favourable. They took a lively interest in assisting the efforts made for extending education and the liberality of the Chiefs of Kathiawar in the noble cause was well known. In this Province, containing a population of 2,348,325 souls in about 4,200 towns and villages, there were about 106 indigenous schools in about 67 localities. As every town and village did not possess a school of this description it was now hardly considered as a relic of an ancient village system. Those schools only were permanent which existed in cities or towns, whilst others in some villages were kept open for a few months of the year when the demands for labour were fewer and less urgent. The desire for a higher class of vernacular education had of late sprung up in every town and village community, so that they might be enabled to keep pace with the progress of the times. There was nothing like regularity or discipline in the indigenous schools. The arbitrary will of the master was generally the law there. Instead of leading on the boys and reforming them by gentle and persuasive means, frequently very harsh punishments were awarded on the most trivial grounds. There were no private agencies for promoting primary education. The different States provided very liberally for education according to the wants of the rayats. He did not know of any cases in which Government institutions of the higher order might be closed or transferred to private bodies, with or without aid, without injury to education or to any interests which it was the duty of Government to protect. In Kathiawar there were no gentlemen able and ready to come forward and aid even more extensively than heretofore in the establishment of schools and colleges upon the grant-in-aid system. Kathiawar had no college except the Rajkumar College, which was a special institution for the education of young princes, maintained exclusively at their expense. He did not think it possible for a non-Government institution of the higher order to become influential and stable even without such competition. There were some educated natives in Kathiawar. Those who had received college education had obtained employment under Native States and a few under British Government. Looking to the present state of things he was of opinion that the withdrawl of Government even in a small degree from the direct management of schools or colleges would have a very baneful effect both upon the spread of education and the growth of the spirit of reliance upon local exertions, which was the offspring of knowledge. The time had not arrived, and the educated and wealthy portion was not so large as to undertake the direct management of these institutions independently of Government. There were 52 girls' schools with about 2,100 pupils in Kathiawar. Much of the instruction imparted in these schools was the same as that given in boys' schools, except that the course of the former was comparatively limited and that sewing and needle-work is introduced into these schools with singing suited to native ladies. It might be suggested by way of improvement that special books treating of the mode of life, management and economy of household affairs, cookery, nursing of children, common diseases, principles of sanitation, keeping of household accounts, morality and conduct to be observed towards parents, husband, children, &c., and other matters, should be prepared and introduced into the curriculum of girls' schools. In the promotion of female education he was glad to state that Mrs. Meclelland, wife of the State Engineer at Navanagar, took much interest without any remuneration in teaching sewing and needle-work to the pupils in the two girls' schools located there. She had been willingly devoting much attention to these two schools at Navanagar for the last four years. Other European ladies—wives of the Political officers in the Province—sometimes visited these girls' schools in company with their husbands, and examined the pupils and encouraged them by distributing prizes and kind words.

THE MURDER BY A SOLDIER AT RAWULPINDI.

ON Wednesday, the 1st instant, in the Lahore Chief Court, Mr. Justice Rattigan on the bench, Edward Stubbs (8th Hussars) was charged with the wilful murder of a fellow soldier, Edward Quin, at Rawulpindi Barracks, on the evening of August 17. It appears that the prisoner, who occupied the same compartment with Quin, deliberately shot him while asleep on his bed, shortly after roll-call at 10 o'clock.

In opening the case for the prosecution, the Government Advocate, Mr. Henderson, proposed to show that the prisoner had been perfectly sane at the time of committing the murder.

Dr. Kirwan, the first witness, stated that the *post-mortem* examination showed that death had been caused by the passage of the bullet from the bridge of the nose to the back of the head. There was a large wound above the nose, and a corresponding one at the back of the head. The flesh on the edge of the wound was burnt and charred with powder. The carbine must have been within two feet of Quin's head when it was fired. Prisoner had never shown any signs of insanity or mental derangement; but there was a scar on the left side of his head which was evidently the result of some serious injury. Any violent physical excitement or exposure to a hot sun might bring on sudden paroxyms of rage. To the best of witness's belief, prisoner had been drinking to excess the night before, as he presented himself in the morning with a flushed face, dull eyes, foul tongue, and a slight smell of drink. He did not know whether prisoner had ever suffered from concussion of the brain; but had heard he had fallen from a horse. Assuming that prisoner had suffered from concussion of the brain and was under the influence of drink at the time the crime was committed, witness did not think that he could be overcome by a violent fit of temporary insanity and within half a minute be, to all appearance, sane.

Corporal Barrel deposed that on the night of 17th August he heard a shot fired in the next compartment to that in which was his own bed. On hearing the report, witness at once ran in to ascertain the cause, and saw prisoner with the still smoking carbine at his shoulder. He was standing near Quin's bed with the muzzle pointing towards the deceased's head. The muzzle was about a foot from the head. Deceased was lying slightly on the left side and appeared quite dead. Witness at once seized the carbine (produced and identified in court) and said, "What have you done?" or words to that effect. Prisoner replied, "I have done for him any how." Corporal Payne was coming up at that time. Prisoner appeared perfectly calm and sober. There was no smell of liquor. Witness had been in prisoner's troop. Had never seen or heard anything which might lead to the conclusion that prisoner was insane. He appeared calm and collected. Prisoner and Quin had occupied the same compartment for the whole of the winter. They had always appeared to be on good terms. There had been no recent quarrel between them. Prisoner was not given to drinking to excess. Had never seen prisoner drunk.

Private James Moger said that on the way to the guard-room prisoner said to him, "Will you take my hand, Jim." "I've done for him and I shall be swung for it." Prisoner seemed perfectly sober and conscious of what he had done.

Private Carpenter gave substantially the same evidence as the previous witness.

Corporal Pamplin, who was Corporal of the guard, said the prisoner did not seem excited when he was taken to the guard-room. There was nothing in his manner to suggest that he had been drinking. He spoke quite rationally.

The prisoner's defence (which was written) ran as follows:—

"My only defence is, that through my own fault I was drunk and did not know what I was doing. The last thing I remember is drinking some rum, and after that I remember nothing more till I found myself in the cells. Quin and I were friends, and I solemnly declare that I bore no spite against him. I know that my life is in fearful danger, but I ask the jury to spare my life on account of my being drunk and not knowing what I was doing. I have two witnesses to call for my defence and I wish that my Major's certificate of good character should be read in Court."

Major Crawford's certificate of good character was then read in Court. Prisoner said that he wished to call two witnesses (fellow soldiers), who could prove that he was drunk on the evening of 17th. The prisoner examined the witnesses himself. They both deposed that he was drunk about a quarter of an hour before the shot was fired; but that they had never, at any time, noticed any appearance of insanity in him.

Mr. Justice Rattigan having summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a quarter of an hour they returned, and stated that they found the prisoner guilty of murder; but, on account of his previous good character, strongly recommended him to mercy.

In addressing the prisoner, after the verdict was pronounced, the Judge said:—

"Edward Stubbs,—you have been found guilty by the jury of the greatest crime that is known to the law; a jury composed partly of fellow-soldiers like yourself: and with that verdict I entirely agree. It only remains for me to pass sentence upon you. You have taken the life of a fellow human-being who had done you no harm, and who had been on friendly terms with you, and you did so while he was asleep. That you were under the influence of liquor does not lessen, in the eye of the law, the quality of your crime, and had this been the only circumstance which could be urged on your behalf, I would have felt it my duty to pass the extreme sentence upon you; for it cannot be permitted that persons in a state of intoxication, brought on by their own voluntary act, should take the lives of unoffending human-beings, and not suffer the extreme penalty for their crime. But in your case, the jury have recommended you to mercy on the grounds of your youth and previous good character. These are grounds which may fairly be considered in awarding sentence against you; and as there does not appear to have been any premeditation on your part to commit the murder of which you have been convicted, I feel that I can, consistently with my duty, accede to the recommendation of the jury, although I confess I do so after some hesitation. The sentence which I shall therefore pass upon you is, that you suffer penal servitude for life."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE PROPOSED CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

WE hear, on apparently good authority, that the Secretary of State for India has sent back to the Viceroy, for further consideration, the scheme which was recently forwarded to England for approval, involving very considerable alterations in the constitution and emoluments of the Civil Service throughout the whole of India. We understand that the members of the India Council were almost to a man opposed to the proposed innovations, and would probably have rejected them with contemptuous politeness, but the Secretary of State, out of deference to the Viceroy's feelings and position, preferred to adopt what may be called the official retort courteous, and has suggested to the Viceroy that the local Governments should first be consulted before any sweeping changes of such importance are again submitted for his consideration. From this it may be inferred that the Viceroy and his Council had actually sent home their scheme without consulting the Governors of Madras and Bombay or the other local administrations. It is further whispered that the scheme was practically the offspring of the late Financial Secretary, and we will leave it to our readers to decide whether Mr. R. B. Chapman or Mr. T. C. Hope was its parent. In any case, we think it very doubtful if either of these Secretaries would have been elected by his fellow civilians to act as their representative in any measures concerning their present interest or future prospects in the service of Government.

Of the financial anticipations of the scheme submitted by the Government of India we have no very accurate information, but we believe that some of its most important features may be enumerated as follows. The number of the Civil Service is hereafter to be limited, the number being subject to revision only after every five years. There seemed no very serious objection to one part of this proposal, because, in fact, the number of the members of the Civil Service is already practically limited by the ordinary duties of this official aristocracy; but it is not so easy to see what advantage is to be obtained by allowing the number to be revised only once in five years. If any accidental circumstances or a sickly season should suddenly deplete the number of officers available for active service, a mere five years' rule could not be maintained.

A more important part of the scheme appears to have been a proposal for grading all the members of the service, and regulating their salaries according to the length of the term of their service. It seems rather extraordinary that this scheme can have been put forward as a new proposal. We are under the impression that it has appeared in various forms more than once during the last fifty years, from the pens of amateur reformers, if not with an actual official stamp of approval. But it has always been rejected, and we expect that it will always be rejected, except in a very mitigated form of its application. If the salary of every officer is to rise strictly in conformity with his actual length of service, the principal incentive to personal exertion and ambition is crushed and extinguished.

* *

We believe that one of the other measures recommended by the Viceroy and his Council consisted in the abolition of acting allowances. To the outside reader it may be necessary to explain what an Indian acting allowance means. Mr. A. of the Civil Service, as a full-fledged assistant, has a monthly salary of Rs. 500, but he receives an order from Government to proceed to another district, a distance of several hundred miles, to act temporarily, let us say, as Joint Magistrate. Under present arrangements this transfer involves promotion and increase of pay. In addition to his former salary of Rs. 500 Mr. A. receives an acting allowance of Rs. 200 a month, and he is not dissatisfied with the arrangement. In the higher grades of the service the acting allowance is still larger and more welcome to the officer promoted temporarily. A reference to the Bengal Quarterly Blue-book shows us that Mr. B., the Collector of District C., has a substantive salary of Rs. ..,250, but on being promoted to act as a Commissioner of Division he gets an acting allowance of Rs. 583 5 as. 4 pie as an addition to his income. This addition is doubtless very acceptable to him. We must admit that an examination of the Blue-book shows some apparent anomalies, and the rates of the pay and the acting allowances of appointments, seemingly equal in title and authority, differ in amount. But the acting allowance invariably gives a considerable increase to the substantive pay, and this is the main point for our consideration. We had always understood that the higher scale of acting allowances now in force had been a most welcome boon to the Civil Service. It serves as an insurance against loss. It gives a foretaste of better things to come, if so be that the acting appointment developes into a substantive appointment. If acting allowances are to be abolished we wonder what inducement is to take their place. Can it be shown that they have done any harm to the Government, or any injury to the minds and morals of its officers? We are inclined to think that acting allowances may best be left alone.

It is stated that another proposal of the Government of India was to put an end to the contribution of 4 per cent. on his salary which is now paid by each civilian on account of the pension which is to be assigned to him at the end of his 25 years' service. There is too much reason to believe that such a proposal would not appear unwelcome at first sight to many members of the service; but we think that it would be much more for their advantage, and more strictly fair to them, if in return for this payment of 4 per cent. they obtained the same benefits that they would derive from an Insurance office, plus a fixed amount of *bonâ fide* pension, regulated by the length of their service. But we would warn the members of the service not to fall too readily into the possible snare that lurks beneath the seeming boon of the abolition of the 4 per cent. tax on their incomes. This tax, though the present generation may not all know it, has been a friend to them in former times. It has been pleaded against their liability to income-tax and license-tax. It has stood its ground against the general reduction of Civil Service salaries, which has from time to time been contemplated. Let them be well assured if the 4 per cent. is now discontinued as a contribution to their pensions, an equal amount of their pay will soon be taken from them on some other pretext.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

HORSES FOR THE RAJAH OF JODHPORE.—Messrs. Cecil Gordon and Thurston Hart, who were specially sent to Australia to select a few good Walers for the Maharajah's stud, have brought out seven horses from the best Melbourne stables, which have just arrived.—*Statesman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th Oct. there were 253 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 30·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 204 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·5 per thousand. There were 9 deaths from cholera, 65 from fevers, 37 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 7 Non-Asiatics, 7 Mixed Races, 183 Hindus, and 56 Muhammadans. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—General death-rate a little below the average. Cholera return favourable.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GOALPARA.—On Monday evening intelligence reached town that the I. G. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara had been lost in the Sunderbuns through striking on a hidden reef at the mouth of the Kukamari river. The steamer was proceeding on her way to Assam, Captain Hockley, the Commander, having the direction of her at the time, when at about 4 p.m., without the slightest warning, the steamer, which had two flats, the Jaboona and the Varuna in tow, struck the reef, and commenced breaking up. She sank in a few hours. One of the flats, the Varuna was in imminent danger for a short time, but her commander slipped her fastenings from the steamer, and she was saved. The crew and passengers on board the steamer were all saved and transferred to the Varuna, where they remained till Monday morning, and were then picked up by a passing launch and brought up to Calcutta. No blame seems to attach to the commander, Captain Hockly, as the reef on which the vessel struck was hidden, and all care and attention seems to have been given to the steering of the steamer.—*Englishman.*

A SCHOOLMASTER ASSAULTING HIS PUPIL.—In the Calcutta Police Court, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, a case is now pending, wherein Mofuzzul Hossain, a school master, is the defendant, and Khorban Ally, his pupil, the complainant. According to the version of the complainant, he was a pupil in the 3rd form of the Branch Madrasah School in South Colinga Street. On the 17th ultimo a number of his class-boys, inculding himself, had a beating for not working a sum correctly. The complainant then went at the back of the board, and was called to, but as he did not come out, the defendant dragged him and made him stand on a stool. After that he struck him in the eye, which has since caused him considerable pain. Three boys support this version, but they contradict each other as to the date of the assault. The defendant, on the other hand, urges *alibi*, not on his part, but on the part of the injured lad. He has witnesses to prove that, on the date of the charge the boy was not in school, and that the attendance book goes to confirm this statement. Whichever side may be true, it is evident that the boy will never again have the sight of his injured eye restored. This has been sworn to by the Native House Surgeon of the Chandney Hospital, who, besides giving his evidence yesterday, granted the boy a certificate on the 22nd ultimo to that effect. The case, however, is being diligently inquired into by the magistrates, and the result will be known in a few days.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—A few months ago this undertaking was taken over by Government, and in doing so Mr. Walsh, Superintending Engineer, Godavery District, was entrusted with the duty of personally inspecting and reporting in what condition this water communication was at the time of its transfer to Government. That Officer having now submitted his report to Government, they have tendered their best thanks to him for the thoroughly efficient manner in which he had conducted the duties entrusted to him, and while regretting that one of the most important anicuts should have breached just as the undertaking was made over to Government, have directed Colonel Hasted, R. E., officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to proceed at once to ascertain personally for himself and report, furnishing plans and estimates of such works as he considers absolutely emergent for the efficient working of the Canal. Mr. Cornwall has been deputed by the Secretary of State for India to formally make over the undertaking to Government, which, for the future, is to be treated not as a "Productive Undertaking" as heretofore, but as a "Protective Scheme."—*Madras Mail.*

BLOCK SYSTEM ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

THE Government of India recently stated that if, on receipt of the alternative estimates called for from the Agent of the Madras Railway, it should appear to the Madras Government that the "absolute block" system can be introduced at no higher cost than the "line clear and caution message" system, the Government of India had no objection to its introduction throughout the line. The final settlement of the question was left to this Government; the Government of India expressing its hope that the "train despatching" system now in force would be superseded at an early date. With the papers now before Government, the Agent of the Madras Railway submits four estimates, one for the extension over the whole line of the "absolute block" system, which is at present in force between Raichore, Bellary, and Gooty; and three estimates for the introduction of the "line clear and caution message" system on those parts of the line which are at present worked on the "train despatching" system. Two supplementary estimates are also submitted by the Agent. These provide for an interlocked connection between the block instrument at each station and a semaphore signal, which will remain locked at danger until "line clear" has been given. These supplementary estimates appear to the Government to provide against the only valid objection which has been urged to the block system, in that the driver is furnished with a visible signal when the line is clear for the passage of his train. A comparison of the estimates now before the Government shows that the "absolute block" system, together with the proposed semaphore connection, can be extended over the whole of the Madras Railway at a cost certainly not greater than would be required by the introduction of the "line clear and caution message" system; while as to the relative efficiency of the two systems there is no room for question. Acting on the authority conveyed by the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council accords sanction to estimates amounting together to Rs. 1,28,525, which provide for the extension of the block system over the whole of the Madras Railway, together with the interlocked connection, between the block instruments and the semaphores. With advertence to the objection on the score of expense, which the Madras Railway Board urge to the extension of the block system the Agent will be requested to point out that the early supersession of the "train despatch" system now in force has been ordered by the Government of India, in order to insure safety in working the traffic; and that it is indispensable to incur the cost, either of extending the "block" system, or of introducing the "line clear and caution message" system of the South-West Line, and on the North-West Line between Arkonam and Gooty. The Government entertain no doubt that, with these facts before them, the Board will instruct their Agent, by telegraph, to lose no time in carrying out the works now sanctioned.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

INAUGURAL CONVOCATION OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

THE following draft programme has been drawn up:—

His Excellency the Viceroy will, as Patron, inaugurate the Punjab University at a Convocation to be held on Saturday, 18th November, 1882. His Excellency will arrive at the Hall of the Lahore Government College, at twelve noon (?) accompanied by the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, and the Viceroy's personal Staff. He will be escorted by a troop of Native Cavalry, and will be received under the usual salute. At the principal entrance to the Hall, the Viceroy will be received by the following deputation:—The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Chancellor of the University. Mr. J. B. Lyall, Vice-Chancellor of the University; and the following Fellows of the University: His Highness Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan, G. C. S. I., of Bahawalpur; His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala; His Highness Raja Bikrama Singh, of Faridkot; The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore; Mr. J. W. Smyth, Judge of the Chief Court; Mr. R. T. Burney, Commissioner of Lahore; Mr. W. M. Young, Secretary to Government, Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab; Raja Harbans Singh; Raja Sir Sahib Diyal, K. C. S. I.; Sardar Bikrama Singh, C. S. I., Ahluwalia; Nawab Abdul Majid Khan; Sardar Attar Singh, C. I. E., Bhadauria; The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir; The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala; The representative of His Highness the Raja of Jhind; The representative of His Highness the Raja of Nabha; The Registrar of the University; and will be conducted by the deputation to his seat.

All persons in the Hall will remain standing until the Viceroy is seated. When His Excellency has taken his seat, the Chancellor will report to the Viceroy the business about to be transacted, and will request His Excellency to formally declare the Convocation open. After the declaration, the Chancellor will, on behalf of the Senate, confer on Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore Government College and Registrar of the University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning.

The Vice-Chancellor will then present Dr. Leitner to the Viceroy. The Vice-Chancellor will next present to His Excellency those gentlemen who have, since the date of the last Convocation of the Punjab University College, given important donations to the University, or gained endowed Fellowships.

On the conclusion of these presentations, the Chancellor will proceed, on behalf of the Senate, to confer the degrees upon the candidates who have successfully passed the examinations during 1882. Each graduate, after his degree has been conferred upon him, will be presented to the Viceroy by the Vice-Chancellor. The degrees will be conferred in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Senate in this behalf. The Registrar will then present to His Excellency the medal lists and scholars, and a few of the most prominent among the holders of diplomas and certificates, stating the claims of each person to distinction. When all the degrees have been conferred and all the presentations have been completed. His Excellency the Viceroy will address the Convocation.

At the close of the Viceroy's address, the Convocation will terminate, and His Excellency will be re-conducted to the chief entrance of the building, and will leave under the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival. Officers present who are entitled to wear uniform are requested to appear in full dress. Officers and others not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress.

A holiday will be observed throughout the day in all public offices at Lahore, in honour of the occasion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

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H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

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